PUBLISHED, MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,404.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-30 P.M.				
9th May	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9605
* 23rd "	ARABIA	7902		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
BOOKING CAB and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
REGULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker ...	...	8th May.
YOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler..	7th May	19th May.
KOTOKU MARU	...	K. Sato ..	14th May	26th May.
AKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yazawaki..	1st June	13th June.
AGISHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa ..	15th June	26th June.
OYORI MARU	...	J. Hands ...	27th June	9th July.

For Freights apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Mavani Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 11th May	9 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 7th May	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 8th May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,307 tons, on MONDAY, 11th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Daberich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badenich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badenich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	F. Tamboccchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,001	14th May 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 8,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	6,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Airey	6,300	16th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
*KAISER	2800	von. Holdt	8th May.
†PRAESIDENT	3400	Muhlbauer	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
†Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pasikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOLO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac, A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES
ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600.000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Kt. (Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills &c., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Cambs, Thana Cloth, Scarf, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarmoys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Silesia, Ball Twines, &c

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta

SUFFERING WAS BEYOND WORDS

Eczema Spread All Over His Body—Not a Minute's Comfort in Sixteen Months—Constantly Experimented With Remedies, but Even the Doctor's Treatment Failed—Writer Pronounces the

CUTICURA REMEDIES OF MARVELOUS POWER

"A gentleman, who is a near relative of mine, has suffered terribly with eczema. The trouble started in the form of little white pimples on the hands. These pimples would burst and become sore. The irritation was very great at all times, and sometimes almost unbearable. He tried various remedies from the first, but nothing seemed to do him the least good. Still, he kept persevering with all the things heard or read of. As his condition gradually became worse under these trials, he decided to go to a doctor. The doctor put him under a treatment, and he persisted with it for some time without the least sign of a permanent cure. He was almost despairing. No sooner had one sore healed than others came. From being only on the hands, the disease spread until his whole body was affected. His wrists, elbows, and back were worst, and were really most distressing. The pain he suffered is beyond words. His work necessitates placing his hands in water a great deal, and the water seemed to aggravate the trouble. After the doctor's treatment failed, my relative again resorted to other remedies, with the same disheartening result, and in this way sixteen months dragged by. During this time I can truthfully say that he did not have a minute's comfort. His case having become so serious, you can imagine how thankful he was when he found that he had the right remedy in Cuticura. Had he started with Cuticura Remedies at first he would have saved untold trouble and expense. He followed the directions carefully and the improvement was most marked from day to day. He derived great comfort from the very first, and I should say that within six months the disease was perfectly eradicated, and his skin is as clear as it ever was. I pronounce Cuticura Remedies to be of simply marvelous power." Mrs. E. Spalding, 142a, Dennett Rd., W. Croydon, nr. London, Nov. 26, 1906."

A Single Set of Cuticura Remedies often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, rue de la Paix; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Post-free, Cuticura Book on the Skin.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hammam Street, Fort.

LIPTONS JAMS.

FRESH STOCKS FROM OUR FACTORY
Unequalled for quality and value. LOW PRICES.
ASSORTED CASES OF 6 DOZEN 1 LB. AIRTIGHT KEYED TINS.

Assortment "A" Contains

9 Red Currant	9 Greengage	9 Morella Cherry & Apricot.
9 Raspberry	9 Apricot	9 Blackberry
9 Gooseberry	9 Strawberry	

FOR 21 RUPEES 4 ANNAS PER CASE,

Assortment "B" Contains

12 Black Currant & Apple	12 Gooseberry
12 Plum	12 Blackberry & Apple
12 Mixed Fruit	12 Orange Marmalade.

FOR 17 RUPEES 14 ANNAS PER CASE.

Delivered free on Rails Free Wharf, Bombay. No charge for packing Sent V.P. at these prices or cash with order.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY, 14, Hummum St.
KARACHI:
NICOLL ROAD.

WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE

WHEN all is said and done the whole typewriter subject simmers down to one question:

"Which Machine is the best value for the money?"

The best value for the money must be the best typewriter to buy. No escape from the logic of that.

The Remington Typewriter OUTSELLS ALL OTHERS; it always has and it always will. And why? Because it OUTWORKS ALL OTHERS and OUTWEARS ALL OTHERS. Every Rupee invested in a Remington Typewriter represents more typewriter service for the money, therefore more value for the money, than the buyer can find in any other writing machine.

And when all is said and done, it's the best value for his money that every buyer wants.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH:
75, HORNBY ROAD.
Telephone No. 1196.

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY!

HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY,

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
TARDEO, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even, now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Road, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "MALTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNCLAIMED WAREHOUSES (not the Duty-paid) of the Bombay Port Trust have been taken charge of by the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, and that all communications and enquiries, in connection with the goods lying therein, should be addressed to the undersigned.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Prince's and Victoria Docks.

4th May, 1908.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of ASSISTANT ENGINEER, now vacant. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, rising by Annual increaments of Rs. 50 to a maximum of Rs. 450 with Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 50 per month. Applicants must have had at least five years' Indian experience in charge of works. Testimonials in original should accompany applications.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Engineer to the Board.

THE TRUST ENGINEER,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Navasari District Abkari LICENSE will be put to AUCTION for the next three years on the 18th May, 1908, at Baroda.

R. C. WHITENACK,
Joint Revenue Commissioner.

1st May 1908.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES during 1908-09, 1909-10, and 1910-1911. Copy of Schedule of Articles Terms of Contract and Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. Tenders will be received up to 1 P.M. (S. T.), on 15th May, 1908. A deposit of Rs. 100 must accompany each tender. The Board of the Institute does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of approved candidates for admission of Probationary Assistant Commissioners into the Mysore Civil Service during the year 1908, will be held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1908, and the following days. Applications for admission to the examination should be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, so as to reach him on or before the 18th June, 1908. Copies of the rules and application forms can be had from the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, or the Office of the Inspector General of Education, Bangalore.

For other particulars see Part I. of the "Mysore Gazette," dated the 9th, 16th and 23rd April, 1908.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
DATED, BANGALORE, 25TH APRIL, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.

Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistara as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
BAZAR, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

MEMOIRS OF FIELD-MARSHALL, SIR HENRY WYLIE NORMAN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.
BY
SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I.
With Portraits and 2 Maps. Rs. 12-4.

	Rs. a.
The Half Smart Set. By Florence Warden. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth ...	2 4
Memoirs of Revolutionist. By P. Kropotkin, with Portrait, Cheap Edition	2 10
His final flutter. By H. Potts. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth	2 4
The House of the Lost Court. By Marquess D'Alpens. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth	2 4
Confessions of the Tradesman. By F. T. Bullen. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth	2 3
The Watchers of Plains. By Ridwell Cullum. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth	2 3
Through a Peer Glass. By A. Waghorn. Drawn by D. Wilson, Sm. 4vo Illustrated	4 8
The Philosophy of Numbers. Their tone and colours. By Mrs. L. D. Balliett. Demy 8vo. Cloth	4 6
The Brotherhood of Wisdom. By F. J. Arnour. Cr. 8vo Cloth	4 8
La Route Rouge. By George Ohnet. Cr. 8vo.....	2 10
Demos Awakes. By D. S. Murray. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth	2 4
Little Josephine. By. L. T Meade, with coloured Frontispiece by E. F. Sherie. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth	2 4
The Duke's Motto. By J. H. McCarthy, Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12. Cloth	2 4
Famous French Salons. By E Hamel, with Twenty Illustration 8vo Cloth...	7 0
The Mystery of the Middle Temple. By R. Machrey. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth.	2 4
Titian. By S. L. Bensusan. Illustrated with eight reproductions in colour. Masterpiece in colour. Edited by T. Leman Hare. Cr 8vo Cloth	1 5
Holman Hunt. By E. Coleridge. Illustrated eight reproductions in colour. Masterpiece in colour. Edited by T. Leman Hare. Cr. 8vo Cloth	1 5
The Russo-Japanese War on Land. By Capt. Sedgwick. A brief account of the strategy and grand tactics of the War. Second and revised Edition. Demy 8vo Cloth	3 1
The Tree of Heaven. By R. W. Chambers. Colonial Edition. Two Illustrations. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth	2 4
Tangled Destinies. By Dick Donovan. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth	2 4
Julian Winterson. Coward and Hero. By C. Cleig. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth	2 4
The Heart of a Child. By Frank Danby. Colonial Edition. Paper Re. 1-12, Cloth ...	4 0
▲ Princess of Intrigue, Anne Genevieve De Bourbon, Duchesse De Longueville and her Times. By H. Noel Williams. 2 vols. Demy 8vo. Colonial	9 0
The Shahnama of Firdusi. Vol. III. By A. G. and E. W. Warner, M.A. Demy 8vo. Cloth Trubner Oriental Series	7 14
Records of Stirring Times, based upon unpublished records from 1726-1822. By M. Montgomery Campbell. Illustrated Demy 8vo. Cloth. ...	8 12

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF

ARTICLES,

BY

HOME GORDON

(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)

Will appear shortly in the

Bombay Gazette.

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

To commence in the

BOMBAY GAZETTE,

of May 8th.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

10th Grand and Entire Change of Programme of Our Season.

THE PICTURES INCLUDE—a fantastic

BLUE BEARD.

Production in 12 Scenes.

A COUNTRY MAN IN PARIS

MOST INTERESTING.

AN EXCURSION THROUGH ITALY.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE

Puts the World before you.

EVERY EVENING TWO SHOWS:
7-15 to 8-45 (S. T.), 9-30 to 11 (S.T.)
An Extra (Third) Show—on Saturdays, from 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

POPULAR PRICES.

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

ON THE MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

When we will show a series of New films never seen in Bombay before, amongst which will be a beautiful Drama entitled

AN EVERY DAY STORY

And many others, interesting, amusing, humoristic, etc.

PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE EMPEROR
OF
CINEMATOGRAPHS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

3 EXHIBITIONS { 7 to 8 / 8-30 to 9-30 / 10 to 11

Great change of Programme, composed of the best films lately received, amongst which is

THE FUNERAL OF DOU CARLOS, LATE KING OF PORTUGAL.

The above film has been expressly made for the Empire Cinematograph and is by far the best ever exhibited in India. It depicts all the Royal Representatives of the different Nations of the world, gathered together for the Burial in State of the late King, including all the Naval and Military Officers of the Country in full uniform.

This film is so realistic it gives you the same impression as that of an eye witness.

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most Powerful and Elegant

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.

also English-made

MOTOR GOGGLES.

Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.

PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 538, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Re. 1-6 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, single by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Re. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form. Re. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Re. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Pay Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOW to ECONOMISE.—Reduce your Gharry hire by investing in a Bicycle. HILL SAWYER and Co., Medows Street, have received a large consignment of BRITISH BUILT CYCLES which they offer for Rs. 90. Address, Medows Street, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Rupee Annas' Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E H. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALSKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MUNSHI gives LESSONS in Persian, Hindustani and Gujrati to European ladies and gentlemen. Apply sharp Box No. 1016, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 40. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 2 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALESMAN.—WANTED an Experienced Salesman for a Boot and Shoe business. Apply No. 410, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHEKKAR, Road Office at Wai.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Re. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED by European Firm intelligent NATIVE CLERK. Must be good writer. Commencing Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Apply Box No. 1019, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evening at Re. 1 per annum in advance or 2 annas per copy.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

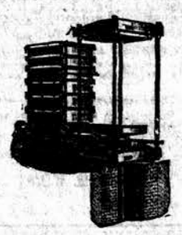
A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colony, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &C.



EDWIN MILLS & SON,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.

FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (OLD SCOTCH)
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 21; per bottle, Rs. 1-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH)
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 36; per bottle, Rs. 3. (7 YEARS' OLD)

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street, and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

NOTICE.

ADVANCES made on immovable properties to the extent of Rs. 3 lacs at 9 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

CANVAS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
AND
WATERPROOF PAULINS.

Can be supplied immediately from stock.
Samples and Quotations on application.

W. CROWDER AND CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.
Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.
Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.
Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)
Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.
Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.
BY ARTHUR CRAWFORD C. M. G.
(Copyrighted by R. M. Crawford.)

SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LADIES' DRESS MAKING
IS
Under the supervision of an able CUTTER of Thirty years' experience.
DRESSES MADE
within the shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

The Rates to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—Delivered Free.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 13 12	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 20 0	" 16 0
Quarterly	" 10 12	" 8 8
Monthly	" 3 8	" 3 12

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS

Consumption Can be Cured

Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist; whose discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Prove for yourself its healing power

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., Dept. 330, 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free trial treatment of this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free trial treatment and full instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

TRY A BOTTLE, & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are pecfally marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J.C. Britto from Ponda writes that :—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it"

F. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that :—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Caithness 2,222 tons Captain R. W. Taylor will sail to day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer English Monarch, 3,207 tons, Captain C. Froggatte, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Karachi in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Newby Hall, 2,840 tons, Captain W. H. Parkinson, will sail on Tuesday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain H. Quiriets, arrived in harbour yesterday from Ibo, &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Waroonga 1,608 tons Captain H. Bamber sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via coast ports and Karachi with a general cargo and Mr. E. W. Fritchley and 150 deck passangers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malta 3,900 tons Captain C. H. S. Tocque arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Hongkong—Professor Rodrigues and Mr. F. A. Hassumani. From Colombo.—Mr. W. R. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. G. M. Smith, Mrs. R. John, Mrs. Jeselie, Maj and Mrs. Begbie, Mr. E. Schwartz, Mr. Edulgi Mistry, Mrs. and Miss Russell, Mr. Paniche, Miss Davidson, Mr. A. C. Thomas, Mr. C. Y. Lyon, Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, Mrs. J. C. Jafferjee, Mr. G. Tyebhoy, and 6 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge...Capt S D Vale .....R I Marine
H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith...R Navy
R I M S Fahkruddin...Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 4.

Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill.....B & P S N Co
Budree .....1439 Lloyd .....H A Hassum
Bendu .....2820 Millson.....R A Willis
Dumra.....762 Cutbush .....M M & Co
English Monarch...3207 Froggatt .....R A Willis
Fitzclarence...2589 McLannan..... W & A G & Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kasara.....505 Chappell .....M M & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M. M & Co
Mansori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Malta .....3900 Tocque .....P & O Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muset
Nuddea .....1944 Gum-Cunningham .....M M & Co
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Shahllum ...1918 Davison...M'tius ...8-5 H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Sultan .....1781 Quiriet.....A Strandes
Trafalgar.....2730 Knagg.....K Nixon & Co
Wearmouth....2339 Catto .....
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	19-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	14-5	F Muir & Co
C & R Newby Hall	2841	Parkinson	K'chi	5-5	K N & Co
D & E Colaba	3891	Robertson	Antwerp	15-5	M M & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	11-5	B & P S Co
N Hartport	2563	Holman	Philadelphia	7-5	R A Willis
P Umhlali	2143	Richards	Hull	7-5	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Mossilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5 W & A G Co
3	Senator	3048	Atkinson	Havre	6-5 K Nixon & Co
4	Reichenfels	2834	Poffhart	Hamburg	5-5 Glde & Co
5	Clan Macintosh	3043	Lennoso	Dunkirk	6-5 FM&Co
9	Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	10-5 Glade & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	12-5 P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Peters	London	9-5 P & O Co
15	Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	Kobe	8-5 N Y Kaisha
16	Kaiser	1718	Holdt	Z'bar	8-5 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	English Monarch s	Froggatt	Karachi, May 1
4	Malta s	Tocque	Shanghai, Apr 14
	Sultan s	Quirets	Ibo, Apr 16

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	H M S Lapwing	Gouldsmith	Muscat
	Waroonga s	Bamber	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Caithness, Taylor, for Calcutta.
" Newby Hall, Parkinson, for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Celtic King, for Liverpool, &c.
" Takasaki Maru, for Yokohama, &c.
" English Monarch for Philadelphia, &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
30	Bangala	D Macfadyen	Rangoon
	Lahsian	W H Ross	Bombay
	Lightning	A E Gentles	Hongkong
	Rabenfels	Harvsog	Rangoon
	Eupleotela	W Davies	Constantza
	Strathfillan	H S Hilton	Java
	R I M S Northbrook	G Rose R N R	Singapore

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Names.	For
1	Craftsman	J Gandie	London & L'pool
	Clydesdale	E Mounship	Colombo
	Brazaliana	T H Tamblyn	Bombay
	Nairn	E Lassen	Madras

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
28	Thornbeck	Calcutta
29	Lord Kelvin	Cuddalore
24	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
26	Gracchus	Melbourne
29	Clan Chattan	Coast
May		
1	Politician	London
2	Clan Mackay	Galle

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, 2ND MAY, 9-40 A.M.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Mombassa, left yesterday.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co,'s steamer Deo Balduino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

The P. and O. steamer Devanha, left Hongkong on May 2.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The same Co.'s steamer Bohemia, from Trieste, arrived at Karachi, on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co? 220 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 200 bales cotton waste and fly and 110 bales rags, N Peerbhoy ; 17½ cwt castoroil. M Buxabhoy ; 7,800 cwt cottonseed and 4,017 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 487 cwt wheat sweeping and flour, H Kanji ; 400 cwt dillseed, Baner and Krause ; 490 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 70 bales wool, J Kara ; 21 bales wool J Samirchand ; 222 tons oil cake the New Mofussil and Co ; 48 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—118 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co ; 22 bales hides and skins B Esmail ; 150 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 15 cwt deer horns 30 cwt fishmaws and 1 case tortoise shell R Dhunji and Co ; 125 cwt condements N K Jussawala ; 819 cwt rapeseed S C Italiana, 37 bales hides and skins R M Kooka, 125 cwt olibanum M Jafferbhoy, 8 cases silk cloth and 6 packages carpets &c ; King King and Co ; 1,049 cwt myraballams, A Khimji, 24 bales skins H R H Oossman, 62 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 22 cwt dry ginger V Huridas, 504 cwt myraballams, E Oomersey,

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—104 cwts mica Gox & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—8 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co, 39 cwt. condements Merwanji Punjaji & Sons.

FOR MARSEILLIS.

Massilia s—165 bales cotton Volkart, Bros. 7,740 cwts. linseed 8,820 cwt. castorseed, 4,498 cwt. teelseed and 2,009 cwts rape seed Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—600 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 310 bales cotton The Bombay Co., 50 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal & Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—6,300 cwt myrabollams, 13,000 cwt. cottonseed A. Khimji, 37,360 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros., 8,000 cwt castorseed, Shaw Wallace & Co., 205 bales, hemp, R. Reeve & Co., 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Bos., 2.000 cwt cotton seeds, R. Khimji & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 25 bales cotton, and 3,320 cwt linseed Ralli Bros., 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co., 1,000 cwt mustardseed, A. Blascheck & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—200 cwt mustard seed J Fachere, 2,000 cwt castorseed N Lalloobhoy, 2,000 cwt castorseed and 2,001 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon & Co, 1,100 cwt groundnut Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s— 100 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal & Co, 1,000 tons manganise ore B Manganese & Co, 14,525 cwt myraballams W Becher, 400 cwt gum M Jafferboy, 1,000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve & Co.

Celtic King s—315 bales hemp and 2,000 cwt myrabollams, Gellabhoy & Co, 525, bales hemp Reeve & Co.

FOR BALTEMORE.

English Monarch s—7,500 tons manganise ore, R A Willis.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—174 casks skins A Allahibux.

FOR HONGKONG

Takasaki Maru s—567 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 400 bales twist. M M Essabhoy.

Arcadia s—50 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—150 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons, 1,000 bales twist Greeves Cotton and Co ; 925 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist C Bomonji and Co ; 225 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co,

Takasaki Maru s—525 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co. ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 318 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 325 bales twist, C Bhowanidas ; 400 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—300 bales cotton. The M B Kaisha,

FOR MOJI.

Takasaki Maru s—383 bales cotton. The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Takasaki Maru s—800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co ; 614 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 107 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie & Co ; 400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 817 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR ASAKA.

Takasaki Maru s—550 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th May.

166—Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 5th instant near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEVIS—April 23, at Cawnpore, the wife of H. W. A. Bevis of Cawnpore, of a daughter.

LAWRENCE—May 1, at San Thome, Madras, the wife of Mr. C. Lawrence (Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division), of a daughter.

MACDONALD—April 27, at Delhi, the wife of M. J. Macdonald, of a son.

SHAW—April 29, at Juljundur, the wife of J. O'Neil Shaw, Provincial Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PERCY SMITH—MACKENZIE—April 28, at the St. John-in-the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, Henry Tregarthen Percy Smith, Chaplain of the Indian Establishment, eldest son of the late Major-General Percy Smith R.E., to Olive, second daughter of Col. G. F. C. Mackenzie, C.B., A. A. G., 8th Division, Lucknow.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—April 8, at Jubbulpore, of heart failure, Henry Robert Anthony, late Sergeant-Major of the 24th Mule Cadre, aged 31 years.

RACKSTRAW—March 22, at Rutlam, George, son of Mrs. Ernest Fisk, aged 18 years.

WILLIAMS—April 16, at St. Fidelis' School, Mussoorie, Joseph Patrick, son of F. E. Williams of Reti, aged 7 years 8 months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO GITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m., High water, 1-50m., 2-49a. Low water, 7-41m., 8-42a.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—The Hornets, Calcutta, v. King's Regt.—Marine Lines, 5-40 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 8th, First Quarter, 4h. 53-3m. p. m. ; May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m. ; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m. ; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m. ; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m. ; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, May 6.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m., Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting. Albion Spinning and Weaving Company, first ordinary general-meeting, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 2-23m., 3-30a. Low water, 8-17m., 9-38a.

Thursday, May 7.—Indore Malwa United Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-0m., 4-14a. Low water, 8-5 9m., 11-3a.

Friday, May 8.—Ward election of a Municipal Councillor, Fort Ward, Municipal office. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-48m., 5-8a. Low water, 9-54m.

Saturday, May 9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 5-3m., 6-21a. Low water, 0-24m., 11-15a.

Sunday, May 10.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 6-40m., 7-31a. Low water, 1-26m. 0-45a.

Monday, May 11.—Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3-30 p. m. The New French Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 3-10m., 8-20a. Low water, 2-12m., 1-52a.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend ;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
—*Shakespeare.*

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.—The Surgeon-in-charge, Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of one hundred and twenty brass *vatees* from Mrs. Tarabhai Bhacktidas.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.—To the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund for 1908, Mr. D. J. Tata has contributed Rs. 2,000, Mr. Bomanji D. Petit Rs. 1,000, Sir Jamsedji Jejeebhoy Rs. 500, and Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha Rs. 500.

ANOTHER GOLD MEDAL TO A PARSI LADY.—For exhibiting at the Bhownagar Industrial Exhibition last month an elegant kind of lace, Miss Bhikaiji L. Palumkote, a well-known lady writer and publicist, has been awarded a gold medal. The same lady was awarded a gold medal at the Calcutta Exhibition last year for exhibiting a pretty Venetian lace.

MR. BARVE'S LECTURE.—The sixth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 P.M. (S.T.) to-day by Mr. Ganpatrao Gopalrao Barve, Professor of Music, Ahmedabad. The topic selected for the evening is "The improvement and development of Indian music." The lecture will be illustrated with vocal and instrumental demonstrations and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

SUCCESS OF A PARSI MEDICAL STUDENT.—News has been received in Bombay by the last English Mail, of Mr. Ratansha Bomanji Khambata, a student of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, successfully passing the last examination in Medicine and obtaining the Membership of the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. Ratansha got his L. R. C. P. (Lon.) some six months ago, and has now got through creditably his M. R. C. S. (London). The young medico is a member of one of the most respectable Parsi families of Broach, and is a nephew and son-in-law of the late popular Senior Assistant-Surgeon, Dr. Jamshedji Dinsha Khambata of Ahmedabad.

AN ANCIENT NECKLACE.—The Sisters of All Saints, whose workshop at Mazagon already enjoys a reputation for beautiful designs in seed and bead work, have just completed a new and elaborate necklace, modelled on one found in the tomb of the famous Queen Tii, who lived about 1400 years before Christ. Her tomb was recently discovered by an American, Mr. T. M. Davis, in the valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes. The mummy had been wrapped in leaves of thick gold foil, and the coffin is inlaid with plaques of cornelian and coloured glass, to resemble feathers. The Queen's necklace consists of four rows of hollow elongated gold beads and one of enamelled plaques, the whole held together by means of fine twisted gold wire.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

March .....Gijoso .....Hume
Overture ..... Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
Characteristic
Piece.....The Mill in the Black Forest.....Eilenberg
Selection .....The Girls of Gottenberg..Ivan Caryll
Dance .....Hungarian .....Braham
Selection .....The Bohemian Girl .....Balfe
Valse.....Andalussiche Lubestraume.....Freedman

PETIT PARSI ORPHANAGE FOR GIRLS.—The Jamshedjee Petit Parsi Orphanage for Boys is a model institution of its kind. The "Parsi" now learns that it is proposed to start a similar institution for Parsi girls, where they may be decently housed, boarded and trained in subjects of practical utility. The internal management, it is said, will be left to a committee of ladies with a matron and a staff of paid as well as honorary teachers. It is proposed that when, on having gone through the course of study and having reached the marriageable age, an inmate signifies her desire to enter into matrimony she will be helped by the Committee. Another, who prefers to remain a spinster, will be allowed to stay on under the shelter of the establishment and work in her turn in educating a younger generation. In no case will the girls be thrown adrift. It is estimated that an initial outlay of about two lakhs will be required for the launching of the project.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT VERSOVA.—At Versova last Friday, Mr. Karmali Meherali Patel lost his life in consequence of a carriage accident. He was driving in a shigram from his bungalow at Versova for the Andheri station, when the horse took fright at a heap of road metal, and although in the charge of two syces, bolted and rushed up one of the heaps of road metal. The carriage was upset, and Mr. Karmali sustained a fracture of the skull. He was removed to his bungalow in an unconscious state, from which he never recovered and died soon afterwards. His corpse was brought to his family residence in Khuddak, and was buried in the Khoja burial ground at Mount Road. Mr. Karmali was the only son of the late Mr. Meherali Mahomed Patel, managing clerk in the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani.

POLICE COURT.

DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Satalvad, Vithal Babaji and Thackar Dayal Tejpal, Hindus, the former a carting agent and the latter a merchant, were charged with defrauding the G. I. P. Railway in respect of one hundred bags of seeds valued at Rs. 2,200. Mr. Smith, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. De Souza and Mr. N. N. Saher appeared for the first and the second accused respectively. It is alleged for the prosecution that the first accused on or about the 25th March last stole a delivery sheet, a bill, a receipt and a gate pass form from the goods delivery office at Wari Bunder and dishonestly took delivery from the section foreman at Wari Bunder of one hundred bags of seeds, which were in charge of the Railway, by producing a false delivery sheet. The bags were then removed and the seeds were put in old gunny bags to avoid the marks of the owners on the original bags. The accused were arrested while attempting to dispose of the goods. The case stands adjourned.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Gunpat Annaji (65), a Hindu, was charged with committing the murder of his wife Sucoobai, by stabbing her with a knife on the 20th ultimo. Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, while Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended. The evidence showed that the accused suspected his wife, a woman of fifty years, of intimacy with the husband of her deceased daughter. This led to constant quarrels, and on the night in question when the woman was lying asleep in her room the accused stabbed her in the abdomen. He then tried to run away, but was arrested by his son, Narayan, and handed him over to the police. The woman was taken to the hospital, where she died. The accused was committed to the Sessions.

MANGOES FOR HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be obliged if any of your readers can let me have particulars of the best means of sending home mangoes (fruit) in quantities.

I do not mean a dozen or two at a time, but as commercial cargo, if it is possible to do this. Would any preserving, etc., be necessary ?—Yours, &c.

MANGO.

UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR.

AN awkward boot or shoe generally spoils the whole get up of stylish folks. Of late, considerable attention is paid towards turning out footwear which is not only up-to-date in style, but at the same time comfortable to wear. Messrs. J. Oakes and Company of Church Gate Street have now at their show room a large consignment of ladies' and gents' boots and shoes, received per s. s. "Arcadia." These are very stylish, up-to-date, English made, and what is more, they are being offered at a cheaper rate than that usually ruling in the market. This latter advantage is enjoyed by Messrs. Oakes and Co. on account of their expert knowledge and long experience of the trade.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 2.

There has been a very large increase in the rainfall in the Southern half of the Peninsula, and, except on the East Coast, it has been moderately heavy. Nearly general rain has fallen in South India, Madras and the Deccan. In North-east India the rainfall has been confined to Assam, where it has been widespread. The disturbance which appeared in the extreme north has given thunders-howers, chiefly along the Hills, and heavy clouds in Kashmir.

Burma—Light falls of rain are reported from Rangoon, Bassein, Akyab, and Myitkyina. Skies are almost clear in the Central District and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere; humidity is nearly equal to the average ; temperature has fallen, but is still higher than usual in Upper Burma.

North-east India and Orissa—Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam ; a light fall occurred in Chaibassa; the principal amounts are Cherrapoonjee 14 inches, Silchar 3 inches, Dibrugarh 3 inches, Gauhati one inch ; skies are lightly clouded over greater part of the Division ; moisture in air approximately equal to the average in Eastern Benga land Assam, normal or in defect in the Province of Bengal. The weather is hotter than usual in the North-western Districts.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded everywhere, except in West Central India and parts of the United Provinces ; humidity is normal, except in the East United Provinces, where, it is in defect ; temperature is normal or in excess.

North-west India—Simla, Cherat, and Peshawar had light falls of rain. Skies have cleared in Baluchistan, but clouds have spread over the rest of North-west India, excluding Gujarat and Sind ; moisture in the air is approximately equal to the average ; temperature is normal.

Peninsula—Nearly general rain has fallen in Madras, the Deccan, and South India, excluding the East Coast ; Kurnool records one and half inches, Bangalore three inches, Salem one inch, Ootacamund and Tinnevelly one and half inch, Cochin two inches, Mercara, Mysore, Calicut and Negapatam half an inch ; clouds have increased form moderate to heavy in the Deccan and the West Coast ; humidity is below the average in North Bombay and the Deccan, and either equal to or below it elsewhere ; temperature has fallen generally, but is still nearly normal.

Forecast—Local rain will probably fall in Eastern Bengal, Assam and South India ; a few falls are likely in Burma and along the Hills in Upper India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 4th May 1908 was 29·898 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (1st)	...	...	...	...
Jask	93·3	73·3	...	0·29
Muskat (1st)	...	...	...	...
Multan	106·8	75·0	0·03	1·39
Rawalpindi	95·4	70·1	...	10·44
Lahore	101·9	75·2	...	2·60
Sirsa	99·3	72·1	...	0·75
Ambala	101·5	77·0	...	2·80
Delhi	105·7	80·2	...	2·24
Agra	106·0	82·0	...	1·35
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	111·3	85·6	...	1·64
Cawnpore	109·9	78·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	111·1	84·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	106·6	73·3	...	1·77
Karachi	88·9	77·6	...	0·85
Ajmer	103·4	79·7	...	0·99
Jaipur	106·2	79·1	...	0·97
Kotah	108·0	83·1	...	0·47
Bhuj	100·1	75·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	85·8	78·7	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	77·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	106·4	70·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	107·7	75·0	...	0·08
Surat	93·1	77·1	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	105·6	74·7	...	0·10
Deesa	104·3	76·9	...	0·31
Neemuch	102·0	80·7	...	0·34
Indore	103·1	77·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	105·5	81·3	...	1·96
Sangor	105·6	79·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	105·6	78·9	...	1·34
Khandwa	106·2	83·1	...	1·44
Akola	107·2	82·1	0·01	1·02
Amraoti	105·3	83·3	...	2·72
Nagpur	108·1	83·6	0·01	2·11
Chanda	105·5	85·0	...	1·65
Raipur	104·2	78·4	0·05	2·33
Bombay	89·6	78·8	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	89·3	79·9	...	0·12
Mormugao	90·0	79·7	...	0·20
Karwar	90·8	76·5	0·04	3·12
Malegaon	106·4	74·1	...	0·43
Ahmednagar	103·4	75·5	...	0·28
Poona	107·5	70·8	...	0·91
Sholapur	103·8	78·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	101·2	74·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	93·3	69·6	0·02	2·08
Aurangabad	105·2	74·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indar)	103·9	83·2	0·07	2·22
Hyderabad	102·3	81·7	...	1·15
Mangalore	90·2	73·4	0·20	1·85
Calicut	88·3	73·6	0·78	13·63
Cochin	88·7	73·3	1·81	23·44
Colombo	88·2	74·5	0·91	42·11
Masulipatam	95·3	82·1	...	6·66
Bellary	104·0	70·8	0·24	2·70
Cuddapah	106·2	80·1	...	5·69
Madras	92·5	83·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	94·8	63·3	2·62	8·80
Coimbatore	96·9	70·3	0·23	11·31
Trichinopoly	103·1	78·8	...	13·96
Negapatam	95·4	79·0	0·56	32·59

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 4TH MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—A few drops are reported from Multan and skies are moderately clouded at Multan. Rawalpindi, Lahore and Sirsa and humid

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

REGULATION III OF 1818.

The "Indian Daily News":—Mr. S. M. Mitra devotes a whole chapter in his new book on "Indian Problems" to Regulation III of 1818, under which Lala Lajpat Rai was deported last year. There is no doubt, as Mr. Mitra argues, that the Regulation is law and has been acted upon as law for nearly ninety years. Even before 1818, the East India Company had Wazir Ali, the ex-Nawab of Oudh, incarcerated for 17 years at Calcutta and Vellore for the murder of a European officer, Mr Cherry, Wazir Ali's incarceration terminating with his death in 1817. In 1794, W. Duane, Editor of the "Bengal Journal," was deported for attacking the Governor-General. Mr. J. S. Buckingham in 1823, Mr. Sandford Arnot, and Mr. C. J. Fair, of Bombay, in 1824—all of them journalists—were similarly deported. Coming to more recent times, a Bombay Regulation corresponding to Regulation III of 1818, was put in force against the late Maharaja Dhuleep Singh at Aden, so as to prevent his visit to India. In 1897, the Natu Brothers at Poona were deported under the Regulation. Mr. Mitra cites a number of cases in which the right of deportation has been exercised by the Nizam's Government. Sirdar Abdul Huq, C.I.E., was deported for a time from Hyderabad. An Edinburgh graduate, belonging to the Nizam's Education Department, was deported for taking part in the agitation against a railway scheme, but the deportee was permitted to return after the agitation ceased, and taken on the Nizam's service. The late Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk, formerly Financial Secretary of Hyderabad, was deported or rather banished from the State. Similarly a judicial and a revenue officer were deported. Within the last five years no less than three Europeans, one of them a retired British officer, have been deported from Hyderabad. Journalists who offend the Nizam have small mercy shown to them, for they are liable to be promptly deported and their printing press sequestrated. Mr. Mitra's deligence has not been able to unearth similar cases in other Native States for the guidance of the British Government in India. The utmost that can be said in favour of Regulation III is that it can be efficacious at a time of supreme crisis. But to argue, as Mr. Mitra apparently does, that is can be or should be used in the way the Nizam uses it is absurd. A favourite method of argument with Mr. Mitra is that we should govern India according to Oriental methods. Thank Heaven, we made our choice before the Mitra took it into their heads to instruct us on Oriental methods!

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

"Madras Mail":—Since the discovery of the fact that malaria is due to the mosquito of the "anopheles" variety, that insect pest has had a bad time of it in withstanding the campaign that has been ceaselessly directed against its destruction in the larval stage. This has been the case in India and all other tropical and semi-tropical climes in which malaria has been a scourge for centuries. The Liverpool and other Schools of Tropical Medicine have, however, in this campaign confined their efforts for the most part, we believe, to artificial methods of destroying the larvæ, a Sisyphean task, almost as endless as that of rat destruction in the case of plague. In the West Indies, however, where the "anopheles" is accused of being responsible for the spread of yellow fever as well as of malaria, Science has apparently accidentally stumbled on the more efficacious method of fighting a pest by means of its natural enemies, and in this case the task is rendered easier by the lack of adaptability of the "anopheles" —its inability to protect itself by the formation of a protective habit that would save it from its exterminator. Mr. Herbert Bindley, of Codrington College, Barbados, in a letter to the "Times," lets us into the secret of why Barbados alone of the West India Islands is free both from malaria and the "anopheles" mosquito, while the more harmless variety the 'culex' flourishes in the island. It has been discovered that the "anopheles" can only breed at ground level and that it will not deposit its larvæ in elevated tanks or cisterns. The 'culex,' on the other hand, will breed as freely in swamps and stagnant pools at ground level as in the cisterns and gutters on house tops. In Barbados the swamps and marshes are infested with small fishes known locally, from their vast numbers, as "millions;" but they have been identified by Mr. Boulenger, F.R.S., of the British Museum, as 'Girardinus pœciloides," and some specimens were successfully taken to England and kept for some time at the Zoological Gardens. The favourite food of these fishes is the larvæ of mosquitoes and such other insects as breed in water. As the "anapheles" refuses to adopt himself to circumstances, he has been exterminated in Barbados, much to the benifit of the health of the Island. The lesson has not been lost on other places in that region. Consignments of these "millions' have been sent to such places as Antigua, British Guiana, Colon, etc., with the result that where the "millions" have thriven, there has been a distinct abatement in the mortality from malarial fever. Similar testimony has been received from Jamaica, whither a consignment of the fish was sent in November, 1906. The Secretary of the Agricultural Society says that the tanks at a well-known Hotel are full of them, and that he had been informed that "there has been a marked diminution of fever round about, the 'millions' evidently accounting for the mosquito larvæ."

It would be interest to ascertain whether the Indian "anopheles" has this accommodating habit of breeding only at ground level. If so, the stocking of innumerable tanks, ponds, wells, etc., in Madras with "millions" should have a beneficial effect. A thriving colony of "millions" in the Fort moat, for instance, would have expenditure on kerosine which is periodically supplied for the extermination of "anopheles"

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The "Statesman":—We mentioned, the other day, that the returns of the Sea-Borne Trade of India up to the end of February gave promise that the year ending 31st, March 1908, would be a record one for imports and exports by sea. The complete figures for the year which are now available show that such is the case. Imports during March, showed substantial increases over the returns of the previous year, the figures being in March 1907, Rs. 10,22,65,592; March 1908, Rs. 12,56,34,070. As regards exports there was a decrease as compared with the previous year, the figures in this case being 1907, Rs. 18,13,19,297; 1908, Rs. 16,05,73,417. These figures refer only to merchandise. As regards Treasure the figures are:—Imports: 1907, Rs. 4,39,80,743; 1908, Rs. 2,97,11,509 (the decrease being due chiefly to the entire absence of any import of Government Treasure). Exports: 1907, Rs. 31,79,250; 1908, Rs. 43,94,251. Taking the figures for the whole year we find that the total import of merchandise was Rs. 1,36,49,10,231 as compared with Rs. 1,17,24,21,968 in 1906-07 and the total import of Treasure was Rs. 42,27,26,207 as compared with Rs. 44,57,98,114 in the previous year. The total export of foreign merchandise was Rs. 3,76,62,131 as compared with Rs. 3,48,40,390 in 1906-07; of Indian merchandise Rs. 1,73,38,71,972 as against Rs. 1,73,08,20,132 in 1906-07 and of treasure Rs. 1,82,72,92,925 against Rs. 1,82,39,22,153 in 1906-07. It is notable that there has been a considerable decrease in the import of Government stores during the past three years, the figures being 1905-06, Rs. 9,02,96,714, 1906-07, Rs. 8,93,46,150 and 1907-08, Rs. 6,64,21,127. As regards the exports of Indian merchandise it will be noted that the figures for the last two years are very nearly the same whereas between 1905-06 and 1906-07 there was a jump from Rs. 1,58,18,92,231 to Rs. 1,73,08,20,132.

STAGE THUNDER.

The "Empire":—With every desire to respect the feelings of the Jains their agitation against the conversion of Paresnath into a sanatorium is uncommonly thin. First of all they were argumentative. They waited on the L. G. and put their case in front of him. It was a modest and harmless little plea in its way. It only amounted to a claim that the Jains should be authorized to play the part of dog in the manger over the whole range of the Paresnath hills, and that Bengal was to be deprived of a sanatorium and the railway was to have been extended to that part of the country without result. Modest and unassuming as it was it didn't appeal to Sir Andrew Fraser, who sat upon it in a speech of great length and courtesy. Then the Jains went on another tack. They sent a medical deputation to Paresnath to report on the healthiness of the district and the result was that it was found to be teeming with possibilities of cholera, plague and leprosy. The Government of India wasn't in the least impressed by this awful list of disadvantages, and upheld the Lieutenant Governor. Now the Jains have changed their tactics. They have ceased to pose as benefactors of the would-be visitors to Paresnath, or to worry about its supposed unhealthiness. They have come out into the open and told the Government frankly that they want the whole hill for themselves and will fight tooth and nail to retain their monopoly. They are holding meetings and threatening to join the "unrestful" elements unless they have their way. We are fully persuaded that this sudden change of front will do them no good whatever. It strikes a hollow note, and suggests that in India, as in America, rich men bent on getting their own way are prepared to go to any lengths. Moreover if the Jains are going to take the question to the Privy Council all this sound and fury are worse than thrown away. Law and precedent are the only considerations which will avail them there, and if there is any law which permits any body of men to monopolise a range of hills, they will doubtless receive the full benefit of it.

THE REAL INDIA.

The "Englishman":—There are certain persons, of a peculiar mental and political complexion, both at Home and in India, who are busy denouncing with the greatest freedom and ferocity that interesting and vigorously written book "The Real India" just published by Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., C.I.E. The reason for this annoyance and the acidity of their remarks becomes apparent before very many pages have been turned. The book cuts the ground from under the feet of the average atrocity-mongering "Member for India". Mr. Rees' method of dealing with the vague, hysterical, overzealous, and under-informed enthusiast of hasty and perilous reform is simple, but terrible reflective. This method he employs in his book of exposition, a book that ought to be in the hands not only of all who have to do with the study or evolution of Indian problems, but of every thoughtful Briton. He tests every generalisation concerning the deplorable condition of the people of India, and the fierce intensity of popular feeling, by indisputable references to definite facts. So doing, he confounds, and angers, those bemused and hysterical folk, the unco guid, who see no health in any but themselves, no virtue or honour in any but the noisy patriotards struggling for licence. Considering the mischievous allegations concerning "The drain of wealth from India," he set himself to a patient examination of figures, and shows how utterly unsupported by facts they are. In similar fashion he deals with the economic policy of the Government of India, its phases and its critics, and pulverises the exponents of what he calls "the bleeding India School." He deals at length with the unrest in India and traces its genesis in a fashion calculated to make the restless realise a few home truths. He does not support the Government blindly in all things, far from its, for he is a very candid and caustic critic, and has set himself the task of writing a fair and impartial account of men and matters. His criticisms are, however, reasonable and logical, and very far removed from the rabid and fatuous denunciations of the professional fault-finder.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

"The Pioneer:"—The dismal account which Reuter has transmitted of the prospects of the Territorial Army, the recruiting so far not having come to more than 30 per cent of the number required, is at strange variance with Mr. Haldane's recent estimates on the subject. Speaking at Wolverton in Buckinghamshire, the latest of his speeches that we possess, a day or two after the muster out of the Volunteers, the Secretary of State for War was in a most complacent mood as he took a retrospect of the results of his finished handiwork. Even from the territorial artillery he expected the very best. What foolish people they would have been "if nearly because of the prejudices of old-fashioned officers of regulars they were to refuse to give to the people of this nation a chance, out of their wealth of expert training, to make themselves artillarymen." After this convincing refutation of Lord Roberts, Mr. Haldane went on to the other part of the nation whom he has given a chance to make themselves into infantry and cavalry "The effort that had been made was a national effort in every sense of the word. . . . Indications were coming in almost every hour that the recruiting for the new force was most satisfactory. General Raitt had given him good news that night, and all through the day reports had been pouring in showing that in every part of the country the response to the call for men to join the Territorial force was being responded to ungrudgingly." If the spirit of the country had really been what Mr. Haldane describes it: if the adult manhood of England was yearning to be allowed to show that it could make as good artillery and infantry as the regulars, Mr. Haldane would deserve severer criticism than any he has yet encountered for the opportunity he has lost in baulking the military instincts of the nation with a makeshift, when he might have gone over at once to the broad and safe ground of universal service.

Women are said, to be again fighting in the ranks of the rebels in China. In Kiang-su Province, according to the "Echo de Chine," crowds of strong young women and girls have joined the revolutionists in the field, and have given battle to the forces of the Government. At first the soldiery did not know with whom they were fighting, but, when the resolutionists fled, two women were captured who openly admitted that they were rebels. Sentence of beheading was passed on them.

Excellent service is being done towards bringing within the ken of the non-technical reader an accurate knowledge of the practical application of modern science to manufacturing processes and industries. This point of view has been adhered to by Messrs. Constable in the making of their "Westminster" Series in which every volume is written by an expert. The next volume in the Series will deal with a subject of growing importance, that of "Electro-Metallurgy."

THE TATA STEEL WORKS.

Mr. T. H. Holland has already testified to the thoroughness with which the preliminary investigations relative to the Tata Steel Scheme were carried writes the "Pioneer" commercial correspondent at Calcutta, and it is obvious from what Mr. Sahlin has publicly stated that no detail has been too small for consideration, the result being a scheme backed by the knowledge gained after the most minute and careful study to which can be fully applied the old adage that a thing well begun is half done. It appears that the original site at Sini, selected for the Steel Works has been abandoned, as the area available was not found to be sufficient, and the new location is at a place north of Kalimati on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway about 150 miles west of Calcutta. A large tract of land about 23 square miles has been secured, and the general situation of the new site appears to be in every way most suitable. An ample water supply is close at hand, and as the district selected is very sparsely populated, the Company will be able to provide according to their own ideas of sanitation, etc., for the large influx of labour which will of necessity follow the opening of the works. This point in regard to the settlement of the labour is an important one, and the thoroughness with which the difficulties that will be met in recruiting and settling native labour have been dealt with by the Tata Iron and Steel Company is only one instance of the complete and thoroughly business-like manner in which the floatation of the Tata Scheme has been handled.

Mofussilites will be glad to hear that there is a movement on foot amongst the Calcutta stock and share brokers to form what can probably be best described as the nucleus of that long-felt want, a Stock Exchange. The present scheme is unpretentious and simple in its scope, as it is merely intended for the present to provide a general meeting place of brokers under one common roof. Negotiations are in train for the acquisition of suitable premises in the heart of the City, and the proposal from all accounts appears to meet with the hearty approval of all those concerned in the daily doings of our local Rialto. Once brokers in stock and shares can see their way to gather in some commodious premises common to all who pay for the use of same, where their clients could always be sure of finding them at some hour of the day, it is obvious that a large amount of the present dissatisfaction that exists will disappear. If the scheme of acuqiring a suitable and general meeting place is carried out it is only natural to assume that in the course of time the obvious advantages of a pucca Exchange controlled by comprehensive rules and regulations will appeal to all. In the interests of brokers, investors and speculators and the public at large in India, it is to be hoped that the present proposals will be loyally supported by all those whose assistance is necessary to bring the scheme to fruition.

With the removal of the scaffolding down to the ground floor of the new premises for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the public are able to appreciate the beauties of the very handsome building that has been erected for one of the most successful Banks trading in the East. In the erection of these new offices we have a striking illustration of the vast wealth and development of the Port, and of the stability of things in general.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Matters in the Telegraph Department are apparently working smoothly, as references in the local press to the "Telegraph troubles" during the past week have been conspicuous by their absence.

Considerable anxiety has prevailed in regard to the serious outbreak of cholera in the Coal districts, and at one time matters had assumed a very serious aspect. The number of fatal cases were heavier than usual, and a greater proportion of both underground and surface labourers were attacked, a tendency which resulted in a general exodus from a large number of collieries. Happily the worst now appears to be over, and the latest reports would seem to indicate that in the course of a few days thing generally in the coal fields will be working smoothly again.

The report for the year 1907, just issued by the Calcutta Tramways Company, Limited, reflects in no small decree the expansion and general development that is going on in and around Calcutta. Shareholders will be gratified to see that the record in regard to traffic receipts established in 1906 was badly broken last year by an increase of £8,521 in the traffic earnings, but owing to certain extraneous expenditure which will not recur, the profit on revenue account was reduced and the surplus in 1907 totalled to £63,333 as compared with £72,678 in the previous year, while the dividend to the Ordinary Shareholders is 6 per cent. against 8 per cent. distributed in 1906. Passengers carried showed an increase of well over one million and a quarter, and although the Minto Fete, the Industrial Exhibition and the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress undoubtedly assisted the earnings very materially in the early part of 1907 (which will prove a formidable record to attack), the fact remains that the increased mileage opened in 1908, and the new lines still to be opened in the form of the Howrah and Behala extensions should swell the traffic receipts, and in the current year the earning power of the company will doubtless show substantial development. The public will probably hardly realise that in Calcutta the open tramway system at the close of 1907 covered a mileage of 27 miles, and that the Company expended no less a sum than £145,408 during last year in equipping the new extensions and bringing the existing system into a greater state of efficiency. The directors are to be congratulated on their adoption of a policy which provides for the efficient handling of increased traffic in the near future, and it is a pity that Government and our Railway Companies do not take a leaf out of the Calcutta Tramways book in this respect. The Calcutta Tramway service is one of the best in the East, and the public can now travel from one end of the metropolis to the other at a cheap rate; the only complaint one can make against the service is the appearance of the cars which leave much to be desired. The Company should really budget a larger sum for the painting of the cars, the majority of which are sadly in need of a new coat and general repairs. The Board are to be congratulated on issuing what must be considered under all the circumstances a satisfactory report, and the directors are also to be commended for presenting the accounts in such a lucid and complete form.

TEA AND JUTE

April has been an anxious month for those interested in tea owing to the prolonged absence of rain. Happily a change in the weather occurred towards the close of the month and beneficial showers of rain are reported from all districts, the rainfall varies in different districts from one inch to five inches, but whatever the degree of moisture the bushes will benefit, as they were beginning to show signs of the effects of the drought. Leaf is coming on slowly in Assam and Cachar, but the reports from Darjeeling, Dooars and the Terai are satisfactory, particularly from the last mentioned district where leaf is reported to be coming away freely. Owing to the general backwardness of leaf, the tea season will open later than usual, and the first sale will probably not take place until the 5th June, probably later; the market is confidently expected to open at rates in favour of sellers, and with the increased competition now represented in such a prominent manner by Russia, there is every prospect of 1908 proving a very successful season in Calcutta for those interested in the cup that cheers. The Russian Volunteer fleet are advertising their line of steamers, and the first direct sailing from Calcutta for Vladivostok will probably be about the end of June; the advent of this line of direct steamers is another indication of the rapid development of Calcutta as the distributing centre of the Indian tea trade. In spite of the change that has come over the Indian tea industry and the fact that the danger of demand not running well in line with production is practically 'nil,' the public do not appear at present to look with favour on tea shares, and it is only the few within the charmed circle of first hand knowledge that have had the courage to forsake coal and turn their attention to tea shares, most of which to the real investor offer a first class investment.

The National Insurance Company, Limited, one of our local Swadeshi Life Insurance offices, has just issued its first report covering a preiod of twelve months from the commencement of business on the 1st March, 1907, up to the 29th February, 1908. The directors are satisfied with the progress that has been made, and in view of the fact that no claims were paid during the year under view, it is obvious that considerable care is being taken to accept proposals on first class lives only. The nett premium income after deducting re-assurance premiums amounted to Rs. 63,716-15-0, and out of 1,530 proposals submitted to the Company, 836 were eventually accepted and completed, assuring a total sum of Rs. 13,14,250. The National Insurance Company has a wide field on which to work and the first report encourages the hope that this Swadeshi office will go ahead and prosper.

The baled jute market has been up and down during the week, and is at present in a sensitive condition owing to the reports coming to hand from the growing districts. In some parts good rain has fallen and prospects generally have improved, but from the other quarters, particularly in respect of the crop in the low hands, the news is unsatisfactory and the practical failure of the sowings seems to be the position. The imports of loose jute for the time are on a higher level compared with last year, and although the demand was good at the beginning of the week, the enquiry tailed off at the close with a downward tendency. The share market has also shown more activity during the past week, and prices all round showed an improvement; the old standing companies were in most demand, and buyers came out in fairly large numbers to take advantage of the low rates which have been ruling of late. Ghusick and Muslia, Gopalichuck, Raneegunge, Borreas and New Beerbhoom have all been in keen enquiry and closed at higher rates with an upward tendency. A good many weak holders must have been cleared out lately, and the market will in all probability with the approach of the dividend period assume a more buoyant tone. There is little or no enquiry for jute shares which are steady, while one or two small transactions in tea are reported.

"THE INDIAN REVIEW."

The "Hundredth Number" of the *Indian Review* opens with a contribution entitled "The Writing on the Wall; a warning to the Anglo-Saxon" by the well known author Mr. Havelock Ellis. The writer after examining in detail certain traits of the Anglo-Saxon character refers to the signal success of Japan "as a blow dealt at the whole of Europe." Says Mr. Havelock Ellis; "Such a blow to Russia at the hands of Asiatics is a blow to the prestige of all Europe; a blow from which it will, perhaps, never again recover. It is far too early to speak of the passing of Europe as a predominant world-force. But it would be foolish to hide from ourselves that we Europeans have seen a writing on the wall that is not hard to decipher."

This is followed by a well written criticism on "The Indian Budget for 1908-09" by "An Indian Publicist." He agrees with the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's view that the estimated surplus of £571,500 is "unreal" and asserts that there will be an actual deficit of 35 lakhs. The Hon. Alex. Del Mar of New York in a paper on the "Indian Ancestry of the Western World" adduces historical facts to prove that India led the Western World in the industrial arts, in astronomy, medicine, the graphic arts, and in legislation, and he also adds that the earliest conception of the soul, as distinct from the body, is to be found in the Indian scriptures. As an effective means to decentralisation the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya suggests in his paper on "A Federal System of Government for India" that the present unitary form of government should be converted into the federal system.

Mr. H. L. Polak, Editor of the "Indian Opinion, South Africa" in an article entitled "The End of the Transvaal Trouble" describes the origin and growth of the recent struggles of the Indians in South Africa and how it has ended.

Mr. Seedick R. Sayani discusses the question "Should the Export of Grain be prohibited during Famine Years" and arrives at the conclusion that it is undesirable. Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose in a lengthy paper on "Swadesi-cum-Boycott" proved by extracts from official reports that the movement has been a success. Mr. M. A. Srinivasachar, of Mysore, proves that Lord Wellesley was primarily responsible for the restoration of the Mysore Hindu Raj after the fall of Tippu. Mr. T. Rajagopalachariar M.A., B.L., commences in this number a paper on Nathamuni—the first of a series of sketches of the Vaisnavite Reformers of India. The other sections which are peculiar features of *The Indian Review* such as, Current Events, World of Books, Topics from Periodicals, Questions of Importance, Utterances of the Day, Industrial and Commercial Section and Departmental Reviews and Notes, Literary, Educational, Medical, Scientific, Political, Personal and General matters contain a great deal of useful information.

The frontispiece entitled "Among Contributors to the Indian Review," contains nice little portraits of Sir Henry Cotton, Sir William Weddernburn, Sir Arnold White, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Eardley Norton, Mr. John M. Robertson, M.P. and the late Mahadev Govind Ranade. There is also another full-page coloured illustration which seeks to show that all the current Indian languages are derived from the Devanagiri alphabet, even including the English and that an attempt should be made to unify the Indian peoples as also of their alphabets.

The "Fabrique de Soie Artificielle," Tubize the chief Belgian manufacturers of artificial silk, reports a net profit of 1,923,765 francs for last year against 1,301,300 francs in the previous year. The capital of the Company now amounts to 1,300,000 francs. The method worked is a gun-cotton one, a patented process of their own, the value of which has been almost entirely written off, now standing at only 193 francs. The Directors say that they have orders on the books for over 500,000 kilos, and the total capacity of the works is given as about 600,000 kilos per year. It is not anticipated that next year's profits will fall below those now reported, as it has been decided in combination with the other manufacturers to advance prices by 1½ franc per kilo, and it is expected that this will be sufficient to cover the increased cost of production. There is evidently still room for a little more competition in this industry.

OPINIONS ABOUT PEOPLE.

THE KING'S ABSENCE.

Some very sharp things are being said about the King's absence and the necessity for Mr. Asquith's long journey to Biarritz. We believe that semi-official excuses were sent to the papers which spoke out.

The "Nation" says:—"We are glad to note that the "Times," following a long and honourable tradition of independonce with regard to Royalty, has spoken with freedom on the King's absence in Southern France during the change of Government. Such an incident seems more in consonance with the custom of the Angevin Kings than with the House of Hanover, and many must feel that it involves a grave slight on constitutional tradition. British Ministers of the Crown, they are appointed by the Monarch, and they kiss hands on appointment. Already it has been necessary for the new Prime Minister to interrupt the sitting of Parliament for over a week, to suspend the most vital business of the Session, to lose days when hours were precious, and to leave the great departments of the State wiih only nominal heads. Such a dislocation has no parallel in our politics, and, we belive, is equally distasteful to both constitutional parties."

NO COUNCIL IN PARIS.

"Had the King been present in England, the new Cabinet might have been reconstructed, and Parliament might have proceeded, with only the briefest interval, with its unusually heavy duties," adds the "Nation." "Both the King and the Prime Minister have thus been deprived of the advantage of communication with friends, advisers, or colleagues at a time when, as everybody knows, such communications are hourly necessary. The country is glad to know that the King's absence is unconnected with his health. But it is still more pleased to hear of his return to London, and that such an unheard-of expedient as the holding of a Council in Paris has been abandoned. The frequent and prolonged absence of the Monarch from this country recall the days of the early Georges rather than of Victoria, but no one anticipated that they would be permitted to delay the solution of a Constitutional crisis."

WHY THE KING WAS AWAY.

The "Observer" made an elaborate defence of the King's absence. "The kindest thing to be said about these strictures," it writes, "is that they are more undiscerning than experienced journalism ought to be, and show a singularly bad instinct for probability. The facts are simple. The King was warned by his doctors that he might defer his journey altogether, but that if he went to Biarritz he could not return without danger from a bright climate to the treacherous air of London in the earlier part of the month of sudden changes. All the circumstances were considered. There was no reason to think that the Ministerial crisis would arise before Easter. When His Majesty departed it was well understood by all concerned that, acting upon the opinion of his physicians, he would not return at once, except in a grave emergency justifying the risk incurred.

MR. MEREDITH AND MR. MORLEY.

Here is Mr. Meredith's sketch of the new peer—Citizen Morley.

"He is firm in truth. But he is a statesman, and he can bend to the conditions and needs of the times, though he has never been the dupe of opportunism. The statesman's view in him embraces morality and humaneness, as well as policy. Our permanent besides our present interests are constantly before him, and there is always the danger for the far-sighted politician that he will be temporarily misunderstood. . . . Majorities against him have acquiesced in the national sentiment that he is one of our most trustworthy. In the day of majorities with him, we shall hear that he is sagacious. It is not too much to say of Mr. Morley that in receiving a distinction he confers one."

SIX-MILE FLIGHT IN AEROPLANE.

"M. Delagrange, the aeroplanist, eclipsed all Mr. Farman's records on April 11," says the "Mail," "by flying for over six miles in his machine. In making two turns, however, the left wheel of the machine touched the ground. It was only for the twentieth part of a second, but it was sufficient for the officials of the Aero Club who were present to disallow the flight so far accomplished. The aeronaut's flight, therefore, was only officially calculated from the instant his wheel left the ground, after which he flew on for about two and a half miles. He had previously covered three and a half miles.

"CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL"

"Seventy-five years ago there was established in Edinburgh "Chambers's Journal," a publication which, during the period that has since elapsed, has gained for itself considerable distinction," says the "Westminste Gazette." "To mark the anniversary of the "Journal's" birth an interesting ceremony took place the other evening at the annual social meeting of the employees of the firm, when Mr. Charles E. S. Chambers, editor of "Chambers Journal," was presented with a illuminated address."

Mr. Chambers remarked upon many of the members of the firm present who had come down the years with him:—"In his position as editor he had had the greatest possible assistance from the staff in Edinburgh and London and the directors of the company. Possibly the 'Journal' had not now the circulation it had twenty years ago, but in view of the competition that existed nowadays there was reason for congratulation. Despite the floods of popular rubbish which fell from the London Press there was cause for congratulation in the fact that there was still a large public who desired something better in literature. As long as that public existed 'Chambers's Journal' would continue to flourish."

GREAT RIFLE SHOOTING CONTEST.

Lieut-Col. R. W. Schumacher, Witwatersrand Rifles, Johannesburg, has offered a challenge cup, value 100 guineas, together with silver and bronze commemorative medals, and £100 in money, to be shot for throughout the Empire on Saturday, May 23. The trophy will be known as the "Empire Day Challenge Cup," and the competition, which has the approval of the War Office and is under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, is open to teams of forty from any unit of his Majesty's Services. The conditions are: Seven shots per man at 200, 500, and 600 yards, standing, sitting, kneeling, or prone, and each unit will fire with the weapon with which it is habitually armed. The winning team will receive the challenge cup, silver commemoration medals, and 50l., and the second and third prizes will be bronze commemoration medals and 25l. each. The competion will be held under Bisley conditions, 1907.

Higher Education in America is to be further indebted to Mr. Carnegie, who is said to be adding £1,000,000 to the endowment of the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of teaching. The fund will now amount to £3,000,000 and it has been increased in order to allow pensions to teachers in the State educational institutions. Hitherto, the fund only provided pensions to teachers in privately endowed schools. Mr. Carnegie's letter states that the fund is, and must be for all time, productive of lasting good, and expresses his gratitude that he is privileged, as a trustee of this wealth, to devote it to such a use.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four [illegible] the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

SILENT SUNBEAM MOTORS

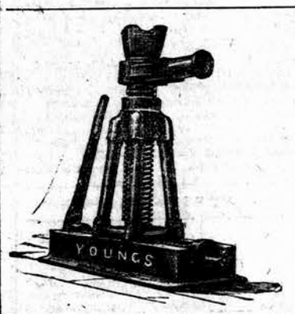
The Silent Sunbeam Cars contain a number of unique features that are to be found in no other make.

The principal one is the Little Oil Bath, a simple arrangement by which the driving chains are continually immersed in a bath of oil, making the power transmission the cleanest, most effective and most silent form on the market.

Simplicity is the keynote of the engine construction. These Cars are the most reliable and speediest on the market.

Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY



YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINCHAM ENGLAND.
LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.
Lifting and Traversing Jacks.
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & C°, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & C°, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOUZIN & C°, Agents in Pondicherry.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

THE second round of the above Tournament was advanced a further stage yesterday, when the Poona Gymkhana, the winners over Elphinstone College in the first round, met the Northampton Regiment, who had a walk-over against the Friend's Union, and defeated them after a very keen contest, by the narrow margin of one goal. There was nothing to choose between the teams: the play during the first half was very even and with level scores the contestants opened the second period, and, if Poona had a goal, the soldiers could surely have equalized but for the slowness of their outside forwards.

The exhibition of hockey by the rival teams cannot be called first-rate. Poona Gymkhana play yesterday was decidedly inferior to the fight they had put up against the Elphinstonians last week, in both combination and dash, but their backs had somewhat improved and Airy played an exceptionally good game. On the other hand, the Northants eleven, who were pitted against a weak team in the first round and had gained a victory without much trouble, played their old game but at no time were they brilliant as a combined body.

The play was mostly of a give-and-take character, and it was not remarkable for anything except for the opportunities lost. As in most of matches in the Tournament, individual players generally gave a good account of themselves and Light, Heath and Paris (forwards), Brind (right-half) and Airey (right back) for the Gymkhana, and Robinson and Hitchcock (forwards), Hall (centre-half), Clive (right back) and Millard (goal) for the Regiment, deserve special mention for the very useful work done by them.

Commencing play punctually at 5-40 p.m., Poona who were in possession of the northern goal at once invaded and passing the Northants' 25 line, the ball went out. A fight now ensued on the right half of the soldiers' ground, then they had a run with the ball but were driven back. Even play followed and from a free hit, out of a penalty, Heath sent a volley, but Clive saved. Up-and-down play, and Light the Poona forward having failed to clear when there was an easy opening, Northants ran away with the ball and Robinson had a successful shot at the Poona outposts. The soldiers were again on the ball and Robinson shot well but Rutter cleared. Play of a very level character followed and shortly a penalty was awarded against the soldiers and an easy chance was refused by Davis. Ball was transferred to the opposite ground by Heath but Clive tackling him, the former's shot went wide. Northants immediately retaliated but MacPherson in saving incurred a corner, from which, however, the attackers did not profit. After a few minutes' play on the same ground, Paris worked ball to the opposite end but Heath failed to clear. Play in mid-field, then Hemmings had a run and Robinson was clearing with an easy opening before him, when the Referee whistled a foul. Hemmings again rushed for the flags but Wilson sent him away. It was the other side's turn now to attack and after Heath having failed to clear, Graham had a run and Light shot for goal but Millard kicked the ball off. Heath however, picking it up, lodged the ball into the nets, amidst applause. Poona continued to attack and as the whistle sounded for half time Heath had a wide shot at the flags. Score:—

Poona Gymkhana..... 1 Goal.
Northampton Regiment ..... 1 Goal.

On change of sides, Poona tried to assume the offensive, but were driven out; then the soldiers pressed and Airey relieved. Attacking again, Hall centred ball to Towers and taking it up from him, Hemmings sent a volley but it was wide of the mark. In a scrimmage Towers had a good shot but Brind saved skilfully. Then Coates had a chance but his own party obstructing him his shot went wide. Poona were now down on the ball and Millard kicked out a dangerous shot. Heath then centred the ball to Light but Clive prevented latter's progress. Contested play on the same ground for a while, then Hemmings had a run but Airy, who was now on the alert, relieved the congestion, Poona continued to assault, and the Northants' halves, particularly Hall, defended very ably, and once when Poona appeared dangerous, a foul was given against them and from the advantage thus secured, Northants visited the other end and though they were awarded a corner, no score resulted. Then Heath had one of his periodical runs but Clive was on the look-out for him. From a penalty shot, however, Paris centered to Light and the latter easily headed it in amidst applause. Bent upon avenging, the soldiers immediately returned the attack but Towers' shot went wide: then Hemmings, forcing an opening had a shot, but Rutter cleared. Robinson who cleared very skilfully, had another of his brilliant dashes and centred ball to Towers but Hemmings refused to take it up, and thus an easy opportunity to equalize was lost. A rush was made for the opposite goal without any result, then Robinson took up the ball and his side shortly had two corners in quick succession, but the slowness of the soldiers' forwards was a drawback. Poona now made a run for the Northants flags and Davis cleared but Holland returned; a second shot also met with the same fate. Poona were attacked in turn as final time was called, but Hemmings' shot went wide. Score:—

Poona Gymkhana ... 2 Goals.
Northampton Regt. ... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

Poona Gymkhana:—Goal, Captain Rutter; Backs: MacPherson, Airy (Capt.); Half-backs: Wilson, Ainsworth, Brind; Forwards: Graham, Light, Heath, Davis, Paris.

Northampton Regiment:—Goal: Millard; Backs: Lieutenant Clive (Captain), Albans; Half-backs: Pepperill, Hall, Ingram; Forwards: Hemmings, Coates, Hitchcock, Lieutenant Robinson, Towers.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Wyman.

79th Co. R. G. A. vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

These two teams who had drawn a bye in the first round, met on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon and although the civilians played a game of both skill and combination, their adversaries who were of a bigger build and of greater sustaining power completely out played them in the end. Score at full time:—

79th Coy. R. G. A..... 2 Goals.
Parel Gymkhana ..... Nil.

TEAMS.

79th Coy. R. G. A.—Goal, Gunner Mercer; Backs: Corporal Beaumont and Sergeant Watts; Half-backs: Gunner O'Connor, Bombardier Henry and Gunner Southcott; Forwards: Bombardier McDonald, Lieutenant Cudlip, Bombardier Macgarry Gunner Ford and Captain Moberley.

Parel Gymkhana.—Goal, Leggett; Backs: Haltham and Pennock; Half-backs, Scott, Furbisher and Petty; Forwards: Marshall, McMullen, Major, Holborn and Baker.

Referees: Messrs. Grayburn and Burnett.

WEDNESDAY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Worcester Regiment, Marine Lines Ground.

Grant Medical College vs. St. Xavier's College, Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THURSDAY.

Royal Scots vs. R. I. M. Dockyard, Marine Lines ground.

CRICKET AT HOME.

County Prospects.

A writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—

The advent of April brings with it thoughts of cricket, and although the football fiend remains in possession till the month is out, it is satisfactory to feel that his end is near. Once again Australia has won the "rubber," and we shall not be troubled again with Test Matches until the season 1909, when the Imperial tournament presumably will be the great attraction. It has been said that Test Match cricket is being over-done, and with this view we are inclined to agree. It is well, perhaps, that there are no contests of this description to be dealt with during the coming summer, for with the Olympic games in full swing sportsmen will have many attractions appealing to them.

Chief interest will, therefore, be centred in the County Championship competition, and although the games in this connection may not arouse quite as much enthusiasm as Test Matches, the cricket, may be, will be of a more interesting character than it was in the recent series of "big" games decided in Australia. The policy of allowing six days for a match has been tried, and, in the opinion of many, has been found wanting. The tactics adopted by both teams in the Test games in Australia, would certainly not appeal to an English crowd. Cricket, in all conscience, is slow enough at times, and the six-day match would appear to have the effect of adding to the dulness of a game which was never meant to be anything but exhilarating and bright.

A SUCCESS AND A FAILURE.

The success of the Notts team last season in the County Championship competition was a result which was received by all with the greatest satisfaction. Twenty-one years had gone by since the county finished alone at the head of affairs. In 1889 they tied for first place with Surrey and Lancashire, but not since 1886 had they won the championship. The failure of the Kent team to maintain the great reputation they built up in the previous season was as disappointing as was the success of Notts satisfactory.

One departure is being made during the coming season which will be watched with interest. For long it has been a matter of comment that the one day on which county cricket would prove a bigger attraction than at any other time during the week there is frequently no play. We allude, of course, to the decision to start a few maches on Saturday. Whether this will eventually become a general arrangement is a matter of considerable doubt. At the same time the experiment is a good one, and if the arrangement does eventually become general it will apparently be good for the club's exchequers.

When the idea was first mooted various expressions of opinion on the part some prominent cricketers were obtained, and while some agreed that such a rearrangement would be good for the clubs concerned from a financial point of view, doubt was expressed by others as to whether amateur players could be induced to spend their Sundays many miles away from home. We shall see, however, during the coming season how the arrangement works. Wisely the departure, if departure, there is to be, is being made gradually. If the arrangement is to be a success it must, of course, become general.

THE CHAMPIONS.

The remarkable success achieved by the two young Notts professionals, George Gunn and Hardstaff, in Australia, should have the effect of adding considerably to the interest taken in the doings of the champion county. The experience gained by these two players must have naturally done them a lot of good, and there seems every likelihood of Notts being particularly strong this season. There is not likely to be any material alteration in the team, and the several young players on the ground staff who are spoken of very favourably will probably have to wait a season or two before their chance comes. The success of Notts last season was no doubt largely due to the policy adopted of playing practically the same side throughout.

The work got through by the two bowlers Hallam and Wass of course had a great deal to do with the success of the county. With the exception that John Gunn dismissed twenty-five batsmen in County Championship matches, no other bowler with the exception of Hallam and Wass did anything. On the ability of these two to maintain their splendid form must largely depend the fate of the Notts team. It is, perhaps, a little curious that a county should win championship honours, without suffering defeat, with practically only two bowlers. Fielder and Blythe had a great deal to do with the success of Kent the previous season, but in that case there were four other bowlers on the side who secured over twenty-five wickets apiece.

Notts are playing the same series of matches as last year, which, unfortunately, means that they are not meeting Kent. The little difference which keeps these two fine sides apart is to be regretted for more reasons than one. In the first place, the difference is there, and, in the second, it must detract largely from the interest taken in the competition when two of the strongest sides do not meet. Let it be hoped, however, that the time will not be long ere arrangements are made for a continuation of this interesting fixture.

One of the principal games at the Oval will be the match against Lancashire on July 16th, 17th, and 18th, when Hayes will take his benefit. ... many brilliant cricketers ... connent. Of the Surrey Club ... who have played for the club none can more fully have earned a benefit than this versatile player. Hayes's failure during the tour of the M. C. C. team in Australia, was a surprising at it was disappointing, but it is not to be imagined for a moment that we shall no longer see the Hayes of old in England. This temporary, loss of form comes to most cricketers, and in this case it may certainly be taken for granted that it is but temporary, for Hayes is still quite a young man, and there is doubtless still many a century to come from his bat.

Few need to be told what Hayes has done for Surrey. At his best there are few finer all-round cricketers in the country—a brilliant bat, a good change bowler of the leg-break type, and one of the first half-dozen slip fielders. In his early days Hayes was best described as a hard driving batsman, but since his first appearance for the county—nearly twelve years ago—he, of course, has gained immensely in variety of strokes. Hayes' great popularity with the habitues of the Oval is sufficient to ensure for him a fine benefit, providing the conditions are favourable.

SURREY'S NEW CAPTAIN.

So far as the county prospects are concerned, there seems every reason to hope for a successful season. Surrey have been trying very hard for the championship, and a success for the Oval team in this direction would be extremely popular. The retirement of Lord Dalmeny from the captaincy is not so bad as it might have been, for a capital substitute has been found in Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower who has been described as "one of the finest leaders in the country." In spite of the fact that Lord Dalmeny will no longer lead the team, it is hoped and believed that he will often play. In fact the side will be much the same as it was last season, with the exception that Mr. N. A. Knox may not be available.

It will be noted with satisfaction by all that the home and home fixtures with Somerset have been renewed. The little disagreement that was the cause of keeping these two teams apart need not be entered into. It is sufficient to know that the good sporting side, Somersetshire, will be seen at the Oval again. All the first-class counties will be played, and, in addition, the Universities and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. The Gentlemen vs. Players at the Oval is fixed for July 9th, 10th, and 11th, and the champion county oppose a team representing the Rest of Ealand on September 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon.

THE LATE MR. BOLLAM.

Before the usual business commenced, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji referred to the death of Mr. Bollam. He said that since their last meeting they had been deprived of a colleague by the sad and sudden death of Mr. Bollam, and it was their duty, as it was customary on such occasions to adjourn the meeting without transacting any business. He regretted to see that Mr. McDonald's proposition on the subject was a departure from the usual practice followed on such occasions, inasmuch as he moved the adjournment of the house after the disposal of certain amount of business. Unless Mr. MacDonald at once moved the proposition of which he had given notice, he (the speaker) would adopt his (Mr. MacDonald's) proposition, and move that the Corporation had learnt with deep regret of the death on the 19th April of Mr. Edwin Bollam, who, as a member of the Corporation, took great interest in the affairs of the city. That a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement, and that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do adjourn at once without transacting any business.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi supported the proposition.

Mr. Jamshetji A. Wadia said that Dr. Jehangir ought to have been more discreet in the matter and first consulted other members, and especially Mr. MacDonald, before moving his proposition as the latter had given a notice of motion for the adjournment of the house after transacting some amount of business.

Mr. James MacDonald complained that he was placed by Dr. Jehangir in an unfortunate position. He yielded to none in his esteem for Mr. Bollam, whom he had known for a long time and for whom he entertained a very high opinion. But as on a similar occasion some members had expressed the desire that the time of the Corporators should not be wasted, he thought it advisable that the Corporation should dispose of certain items before adjourning the meeting, especially as several members would shortly go away to hill-stations.

Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta said that Mr. Bollam was a quiet but an assiduous member, and now that Dr. Jehangir had moved his proposition, it was desirable, out of propriety, to adjourn the meeting at once.

Dr. Jehangir's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSTITUTES.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes Association was held at the Church House, Westminster recently. Admiral S. C. Holland presided, supported by the Chaplain-General, the Chaplain of the Fleet, General Lord William Seymour, Col. F. O Barrington Foote, Col. Twynam, C. B., Col. Mountsteven, C.M.G., Col. Everitt, and others. The annual report and statement of accounts for 1907 were presented and adopted. Three new institutes have recently been added to the list at Bangalore, North Camp, Aldershot, and Sengiea. Two institutes in other parts of Malta, one at York, and a fourth at Cawnpore have been taken off the list owing to the reduction on of the Mediterranean Fleet and other reasons. The Cownpore institute had existed since 1903 in hired buildings, and received grants of 112*l.* in all from the association. In 1906, appeals were made for creation of a new building, but the local committee announced that they could not abide by the rule that a Presbyterian chaplain should have equal rights with the church of England chaplain to hold services in the institute. There have been grants of 702*l.* made during the year—namely, 55*l.* to camp institutes during manœuvres, 10*l.* to exeter, 500*l.* to Portsmouth, 100*l.* to Sialkote, and 37*l.* to other institutes. There remained 1,240*l.* in hand at the end of 1907, which has been divided—500*l.* to Blackdown Deep Cut Camp, 500*l.* to North Camp, Aldershot, and 250*l.* to Meerut institutes. There has been an increase in subscriptions, but a serious falling-off in donations and collections in churches. It is hoped that better results may be obtained in 1908.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office ... once returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	11	10	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	9	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	5	4	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	10	45
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	2	8
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	12
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	15
Total.....	*17	43	144
Total plague deaths to date...	143,053		
Same date last year	34	28	100

*Includes one imported case of plague from Bandra.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
18	12

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

May 3rd 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	30	31	7
B	117	117	26
C	52	145	20
D	45	42	8
E	74	130	15
F & G	55	2	0
Total to date...	373	470	76
Total rats killed.....			843

THE NAVAL DISASTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is greatly to be hoped that the public will keep their heads over the recent calamities that have befallen the British Fleet. There is a tendency, already noticeable, to demand, without adequate consideration or even full details of the accidents, that the exercises that have led to them shall be discontinued. The question is one that must be left absolutely to the Admiralty, who may be safely trusted to do anything that is needful in the matter. It must be borne in mind that the British Navy has always been and always must be in the habit of taking risks in peace to prepare itself for the unbending conditions of war, and no comparison with the numbers of casualties in foreign fleets is of the slightest value, since it is well known that with us manœuvres are constantly practised that other nations do not attempt, and it is more than likely that the advantage of this will be seen if ever the real thing comes down on us. Excepting that of the "Gladiator," the mishaps are all connected with that most dangerous and delicate part of naval business—torpedo operations. Deplorable as is the loss of life when a destroyer goes down, it is pretty certain that the practice of manœuvring at high speed without lights will save a vast number of lives in war time and will assist mightily the attainment of the chief end of war—the destruction of the enemy's fleet. There is no parallel to all this in the practice of warlike operations on land, and we trust that the Admiralty will continue to encourage the commanders of fleets to gain experience, even at great risk, and will look leniently on mishaps occurring in the course of them, except of course where negligence is shown. We may take much comfort and pride in the magnificent discipline that is invariably shown when officers and men are face to face with disaster. Luckily we have at present a strong Admiralty which may be trusted to do its own work without regard to ignorant clamour.—Yours, &c.

P.

CATTLE-STABLE NEAR A HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find that among the notices of additional motions to be brought before the ensuing meeting of the Municipal Corporation there is one standing in the name of Mr. D. E. Wacha regarding a milch cattle-stable now in course of erection at the south-east corner of St. George's Hospital. Surely it is a well known fact that for more than twelve months past the people living in this locality are suffering from repeated attacks of malarial fever. In fact, there cannot be found a single house that could claim to have escaped the direful grasp of this malady. On bringing the state of things to the notice of the Health Officer, he has been advising people, and himself devising means, to keep away the mosquitoes, but it is very strange to find that in the face of this a milch cattle-stable is allowed to be erected, thus creating an additional element of breeding mosquitoes in front of large houses occupied by a considerable number of people. I am afraid before Mr. Wacha's motion is attended to by the Corporation the structure of the stable will have far advanced, perhaps even the cattle will by that time have lodged safely under the roof. I trust this will attract the attention of the Health Officer and he will adopt measures in time to prevent the nuisance that is sure to be created. The people residing on Frere Road are already getting more anxious about the approach of the monsoon, as it is believed that the attack of malaria is more severe during that period, and if the nuisance complained of by me is allowed to exist in the face of this warning, the case of the people would be still more pitiable.—Yours, &c.

M. B. M.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following is the list of contributions promised and to be received:—

	Rs.
His Excellency Sir George Clarke ...	500
Mr. D. J. Tata	2,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim	1,000
Sir Sassoon David...	1,000
Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company...	1,000
Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy	500
Sir Walter Hughes	250
Rao Bahadur Vassavji Khimji ...	500
Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau and Mulraj Khatau	500
Messrs Morarji Gocul las and Co. ...	1,000
Mr. Manmohandas Ramji	500
Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha	500
Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji ...	500
Mr. H. G. Gell	50
Messrs. D. B. Lam and Company ...	101
Messrs. Bhimji Shamji and Company...	501
Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey	301

The following is the list of contributions paid in Calcutta from ... to date:—

... Bombay:—

Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company...	1,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim	1,000
The Hon. Mr. G. Owen Dunn ...	250
Mr. N. H. Patuck	100
Mr. D. E. Wacha	50
Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S. ...	30
Messrs. Wallace and Company ...	1,000

The following is the list of contributions received up to 1st May:—

Mr. Bomonji D. Petit	1,000
Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey	1,000
The Hon. Mr. Justice Basil Scott ...	100
Lt.-Col. H. P. Dimmock	250
Anonymous	500
Mr. Devji Damodar	250
Mr. G. R. Lowndes	250
A Friend	150
Mr. L. Robertson, I. C. S.	100
Mr. Chaturbhuj Jeewandas	200
Messrs. D. B. Khan and Company ...	25
Mr. S. E. Shellim	100
The Hon. Mr. W. T. Morrison ...	250
Messrs. Volkart Brothers	1,000
Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S.... ...	50
Mr. B. S. Lalkaka	10
The Hon. Mr. Nowroji Pestanji Vakil, Ahmedabad	500
Messrs. The Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company	1,000
H. A. B.	25
Mr. Mowji Tribhovan	10
Messrs. The Bank of Bombay ...	2,000
Messrs Khujesta Khurshedji and Co...	101
Mr. Khushaldas G. Patel, Ahmedabad.	15
A Zoroastrian from Poona	10
Messrs. Osman Jamal and Company...	200
Mr. N. M. Marshall	50

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "ISCHIA."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer "Ischia", from Genoa, expected to arrive in Bombay on the 7th instant (evening):—

Mr. Vic. Sorab, wife and children	Mr. Steiner
Mr. and Mrs. Porter, and 7 children	Mr. Presbiteto
	Major Wood
	Miss Benjamin

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. C C Lowis, ICS, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

Lieutenant H H Batten, 33rd Punjabis, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

The services of Mr D C Baillie, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from 9th April.

Captaid C L Peart, 106th Hazara Pioneers, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel D C Phillott, 23rd Cavalry, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt, KCIE, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 22nd May or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 27th August inclusive.

Mr H L Bell, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 24th April.

Mr W G Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that office.

The Reverend Barter Alexander Duke has been appointed a chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr A R Brown, Extra-Assistant Gonservator of Forests, 4th grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the date on which Mr M C C Bonig Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, takes over charge of his duties in the Andamans Forest Depart.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W C Hickie, Examiner of Accounts on special duty, is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, in succession to Mr A G Harrison from the date the latter officer proceeds on furlough preparatory to retirement.

Mr J C Hewitt, Executive Engineer, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 23rd April during the absence on leave of Mr E R Gardiner, and until further orders.

Mr E J Mitchell, Executive Engineer, Eastern Bengal and Assam, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 25th April during the absence on leave of Mr C A White, and until further orders.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the superior Accounts Branch:—

Mr J O'Brien, to be Deputy Examiner, class I, sub. pro tem; Mr C S B Sinclair, to be Examiner, class III, temporary; Mr R Srinivasa Ayyar, to be Examiner, class IV, grade I; Mr H W Schmidt, to be Deputy Examiner, class I; Mr C H James, to be Deputy Examiner, class II.

Lieutenant T G M Harris, a probationer for the Political Deparment, is posted as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Bannu.

Major W F T O'Connor, CIE, a Political Assistant of the 1st class (Supernumerary) is posted temporarily as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel G H D Gimlette, CIE, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-three days, combined with furlough for one year, ten months and seven days, with effect from the 14th March.

Captain W R Battye, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, and steady leave for 6 months, with effect from the 18th April.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr L E Pritchard, Deputy Auditor General, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days with effect from the 21st April.

Mr K B Wagle is appoint to act as Dputy Auditor General, during the absence of privilege leave of Mr. Pritchard, or until further order.

Captain G H Willis, RE. is transferred to the Calcutta Mint as Deputy Mint Master, with effect from the 23rd of April.

Mr A Newmarch, Deputy Accountant General, Burma, is, with effect from the 17th of April, granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days and furlough for sixteen months in continuation.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE.)

The appointment of Lieutenant A. G Murray, 1st Brahmans, to the Military Accounts Department is confirmed with effect from the 15th April 1907.

Mr. J Gainsford, Assistant to the Controller, Military Accounts Department, is granted combined leave for six months and twenty-three days of which the first two months and twenty-four days will be privilege leave and the remainder furlough with effect from the 6th April.

Commissary and Captain W J Cliford, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May.

Mr J M Mendes, officiating Military Assistant Accountant General, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTY.

Mr H A Sams, Postmaster General, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 29th February.

With effect from the same date Mr H C Sheridan Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service and Sorting, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a Postmaster General of the 2nd grade, and to hold charge of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Circle, until further orders.

With effect from the same date Mr P J Gorman, Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, and Sorting, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Inspectors General, vice Mr H C Sheridan, or until further orders.

With effect from the same date Mr G W Stanyon, Deputy Postmaster General, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate Second Grade of Deputy Postmaster General.

Mr J Grundy, Inspector of Mines in India, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th April.

Mr G A Thomas, I C S, an Assis'ant Collector, Class II, officiating in Class I in the Imperial Customs Service, is appointed to officiate as a Collector, Class, III, with effect from the 9th May, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A S A Westropp.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J A Bell, Indian Army, Assistant Adjutant General, to be a Colonel on the Staff, vice Brigadier-General H Read, C B, vacated, and granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, whilst so employed. Dated 15th April.

On return from leave the services of Lieutenant-Colonel J A Wyllie are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

The services of Captain W K H Campbell, 12th Pioneers, The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The following temporary appointment is made, with effect from the 14th April:—Lieutenant F H B Passy, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr H D Furley, Assistant Locomotive Supdt, Class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class III, grade 2, of that Establishment, with effect from the 29th March.

Mr W F Harnett, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent in class I, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of that establishment with effect from the 27th January.

Mr E Hunt, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent on the Railway in class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until further orders.

Mr D E Keatinge, Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted combined leave for nine months privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period with effect from the 15th May or subsequent date.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" *for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.*

Name .....

Address .....

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. — Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Syrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. — Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilcox, & Co. — Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Carrill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

A Durable, Washable, Sanitary Distemper

FOR THE INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF
HOSPITALS, CHURCHES, RAILWAY STATIONS, THEATRES, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRIVATE HOUSES, &c., &c.
Suitable for NEW or DAMP WALLS. ABSOLUTELY FREE from SMELL.

ASPINALL'S WAPICTI

Wapicti is a Powerful Antiseptic Paint, and does not furnish a culture ground for germs.

WAPICTI covers twice the surface that is coated by an equal weight of Oil Paint. Contains no poisonous white lead. Dries much quicker yet equally as durable as oil paint at less cost. Suitable for all climates. Two coats of WAPICTI produce a superior effect to three coats of oil and one coat of flatted paint.

Manufactured by
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, LTD., New Cross, LONDON.
Full Particulars and Samples from
TOTHILL, SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.

HORLICK'S is not a Drug but a food of high nutritive value.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S contains every essential element to build up the body and make it strong and vigorous, gives stamina and staying power, and helps to form bone, nerve and muscle.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

TURKISH REGIE CIGARETTES.

Unequalled for Quality, Flavour and Aroma.

PRINCIPAL BRANDS

ENA'ALA, YAKA, SELAM.

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CO., MESSRS. MERWAN & CO.

AND

MESSRS. CURZON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

AVOID

DISAPPOINTMENTS

The FINEST ARTISTIC WORK

WITH THE

UTMOST PROMPTNESS

CAN ONLY BE HAD FROM US.

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

½ Doz. Silver Type ... ... Rs. 16
1 „ Platino Type ... ... „ 25

OTHER SIZES SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

AMATEURS Receive our best attention in developing and printing films or plates.

PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS and ALL LOCAL EVENTS

CAN ALWAYS BE VIEWED AT

OUR ART SALOON.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,

WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING,
LIFT AVAILABLE.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

—:o:—

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market :—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!

SCOTT'S STABLES,

GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MACUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.

Each Vol. Rs. 8-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,

"THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK

of all kinds for

MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,

Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LATELY RECEIVED.

BEST WATER-PROOF CLOTH.

Suitable for Hoods of Motor Cars, Etc., 60" Wide.

PRICE PER YARD: Rs. 5-8.

MOTOR HORN BULBS: Very Strong and Durable.

PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.

Apply to

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,

6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK,

FOR 1908.

Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c.

Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,"

GREEN STREET.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

9, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 5 .00.000

HEAD OFFICE:

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full articulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S

CIGARETTES

DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),

RETAIL AGENTS :—D. MERWAN & CO.

BOMBAY.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE

Is in full swing now.

EVERYTHING OFFERED AT COST PRICE.

PRICES ! PRICES ! ! PRICES ! ! !

			Rs.	a.	p.
Ladies' Motor Caps	...	... each	0	14	0
„ Woollen Toms	...	... „	0	12	0
„ Cotton Vests	...	... „	0	4	0
Silk Veils ...	...	... a yard	1	6	0
Knitting Silk Balls, 100 yds.		... per doz.	1	8	0
Gent's Cawnpore Twill Shirts		... each	0	14	0
„ Motor Caps	...	... „	0	14	0
„ Double Collars	...	... per doz.	2	8	0
„ Single „	...	... „	2	0	0
Tubular Ties	...	... „	1	8	0

Don't lose this golden opportunity.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

THE

PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE 4 CYLINDER BRITISH-BUILT HORBICK CAR is now being manufactured at almost the same price as the Single Cylinder Car. Call and see it at the Sole Agents Garage, HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

BLUTHNER

PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World

Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS:

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1908.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

THE Calcutta police are to be congratulated on the expeditious manner in which they unearthed the store of bombs and other missiles in Maniktola and Harrison Road, but it would have been more to their credit had they made the discovery before the terrible outrage at Mozufferpore was enacted. They must have had information as to the importation of bombs and ammunition at least a year ago. It is difficult to believe they had not, for Bombay was well aware, quite that length of time, that such importation had been going on for some months through French and Portuguese territory as well as across the frontier. A statement was made to the effect that bombs had found their way into the Southern Maratha country. It was denied, but we believe that the statement was not without foundation in fact. The importation into this part of the country may have been stopped, and such supplies as were obtained may have been dispersed. But in Calcutta, judged by the seizures, the business must have been carried on an extensive scale, and we are surprised that neither police nor customs officials discovered its flourishing character long before it had assumed such extensive dimensions. They are alert enough in other directions; it is marvellous they have failed in this. However, now that one haul has been made it is to be hoped that others will follow. These precious conspirators on the other side of India are certain to give each other away. The man who will blow out his brains rather than run the risk of being induced to divulge the names of his associates as the youth did on Mohamch station, are few and far between.

We are not prepared to say how much truth there is in the statements which reach us from Calcutta as to the confessions of culprits and their stories as to the secret organisation which numbers "several hundreds of members with a sort of Nihilist propaganda, having assassination as one of its objects." Much excitement prevails on the other side of the country, and much contradictory testimony is flashed across the wires. One telegram corrects another, and the information collected by the representative of one of our contemporaries is set at nought by that of another. Between the two, we presume, the truth will be found to stand. It seems to be the fact that a considerable haul of illegitimate paraphernalia has been made and that several arrests have been effected. Some of the prisoners may have been implicated in the outrage of Thursday night, and they have subscribed their names to confessions. But even accepting the six large bombs and the several dozen rounds of ammunition, brass bed and door knobs and cistern cylinders as infernal machines, the whole lot of them put together do not constitute a very serious menace to the stability of Government or the prevalence of peace and order. Nor does the sort of Nihilist organisation, magnified several times over, amount to a revolutionary body capable of doing great mischief. But there is every indication of the existence of a considerable body of disaffected persons, of refractory students, or others less worthy of consideration, with whom the business of the police must be to make a closer acquaintance with the least possible delay that the whole batch of them may be dealt with in such a manner as will discourage acts of criminal folly as well as of the more serious ones of active sedition and murder.

Of the conspirators themselves the unfortunate slaying of two unprotected ladies is sufficient proof of the despicable cowardice of the organisation and its agent, the "short weakly-looking man who is not without some gleam of intelligence in his face." There can be no shadow of doubt that Mr. Kingsford was the intended victim. There was no desire or intention to assassinate the ladies, and it cannot be said that it was a case of mistaken identity. The man went forth to kill and slay, but was in such a pitiable state of perturbation that he took aim at the first carriage he saw and then took to his heels, not staying to ascertain even whether he had attacked the right man. In the Poona assassination in 1897 the killing of Messrs. Rand and Ayers was a case of mistaken identity; the deed was deliberate enough and the murderer ran considerable risk. His act was not the incomparably despicable one of the Bengali Babu. And herein we find some consolation. Doubtless Khudiram Bose was the most desperate of all their precious crew, and they regarded him as capable of performing all the doughty deeds they desired of him. But he failed, and he did not hesitate to say that before the end of the week he will have divulged the names of his associates and have endeavoured his utmost to place the halter round the necks of others. He was impelled by writings in the native press and the ovations of the Extremists. So were his associates. That is the first step towards incriminating others. The Bengali will never do and die, or if he does others must die with him, and if the seditious movement he speaks of be as fully revealed as we anticipate, the greater the number of its members who suffer with him the better it will be for good government in India.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CHINA AND WESTERN LEARNING.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* gives some significant opinions on the trend of thought in modern China. There is no longer any doubt, he says, that the old order of thought which has guided the lives of countless millions in the Chinese Empire through a long succession of centuries is passing away for ever. In its place is an ever-growing desire for Western learning, and the most remarkable thing about it is that the movement comes, not from above, but from below. How the movement has acted on the national existence is given succinctly. "They have forced it upon the Government, and the Government, as it always does where it recognises that this will has spoken, has adopted its decisions, and contents itself with seeking to guide a current which it cannot stem." The demand for Western learning is of course primarily not a demand for knowledge as an end in itself. Until the war with Japan and the war between Japan and Russia, the traditional veneration in which the Chinese held their own classics and education limited to those classics, was unshaken. But the first of these wars convinced them by its cruel lessons that this education did not produce sagacious statesmen or skilful soldiers. The second taught them that with Western learning an Asiatic State might victoriously resist one of the greatest of European Powers. The great wonder must always be that this knowledge has been so long in coming, although in a minor degree, for India is not half so conservative as China, one can see the explanation in this country. But the change was bound to come. One can hardly imagine the mind which is capable of seeing the wonders of Western science without being profoundly stirred. So at last the "Foreign Devil" is to come to his own, and his derided and hated contrivances are to find a resting ground where they have so long been taboo. Yet this is only true of the future, not of the present. The Chinese have, undoubtedly, missed the full meaning of Japan's success. The Chinese sees only the outward change and thinks that with equal rapidity he can change his whole position in the world. The few, alone, look beneath the surface and see how much longer the process must be, how much longer it must be with China than with Japan because of the greater distance, the greater depth, to which the change must spread. It is impossible to imagine what the ultimate effect will be. Japan gives some little clue, but it breaks under the strain if one attempts to follow it out to the end. For China is a thing apart, a world in itself, and world-making is a thing which few would care to attempt, however much they may speculate on the subject. To four hundred millions of men whose ancient civilisation has resulted in ethical conceptions wholly alien from ours, and whose intellectual ideas are not less diverse, the world of modern thought is, we are told, to be opened. Will the subjects of this portentous experiment emerge from it with success? The answer is pregnant with great issues to mankind. It would seem to depend upon the power of the Chinese to maintain their reverence for the vital truths and principles which unquestionably underlie their old system, while they are cultivating, assimilating, and adjusting to their own requirements those which are the foundation of the new. The measure of that power it would be rash, indeed, to estimate. And yet it is a thing which may alter the whole of the world's history.

"SEVEN BYE-ELECTIONS."

AT this moment the Miniature General Election is still going strong, and five contests are impending; or, at any rate, five seats are vacant. But three weeks ago the results of no less than seven bye-elections were awaited in England and Scotland. This is a remarkable fact in the history of politics, and it would puzzle most people to recall a similar state of affairs. Yet it is not necessary to go quite back to our "oldest inhabitants" for a parallel to the recent septet of expected bye-elections. It is only necessary, in fact, to delve into the political records of two or three years ago. It will be remembered that the General Election was fought in January and February 1906, and that King Edward formally opened his second Parliament on February 19th; but by that date no less than three members had died without ever being able to take their seats. They were Mr. Higgins, who had been elected for North Galway; Mr. James Annand, who had been successful in East Aberdeenshire; and Mr. Jeffreys, who had been returned for Basingstoke, and who had been Deputy Chairman in the late Parliament. Three contests were thus created in these constituencies; and four other seats became vacant at the same period. Mr. Fuller's acceptance of the Junior Lordship of the Treasury caused a vacancy of the Westbury, Wiltshire, seat; Mr. Alban Gibbs's retirement from the representation of the City of London in favour of Mr. Balfour, created another contest; and Mr. Devlin's forsaking North Kilkenny for West Belfast, where he had also been elected; and Mr. McHugh's transference of his representation from North Leitrim to Sligo caused two contests in Ireland. Thus there were, when the King opened Parliament, seven bye-elections pending, in every division of which contests had been fought but a few weeks before.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

H. M. S. "LAPWING," Lieutenant Commander A. N. Gouldsmith, sailed on Monday for Muscat.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 11th April, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 271,107 maunds and Rs.84,137 in the earnings.

A SERIOUS accident has happened to Captain Rutherford, D. S. P., Manager, Doomraon Raj, from a fall from his horse, on last Wednesday. He had not recovered consciousness, but he was under the best medical attendance.

ACCORDING to the "Pioneer," the Chairman of the Railway Board is to be made an *ex officio* Secretary to the Government of India under the Commerce and Industry Member of Council.

WHAT are believed will prove the richest gold mines in Wales are about to be worked in Carmarthenshire. The mines are hidden away in the woods near the main road between Llandillo and Lampeter.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 28th April :—"In connection with the Licensing Bill, Mr. F. E. Smith is shortly introducing a measure abolishing alcoholic liquors in the House of Commons by way of a good example."

MR. HENRY, the Assistant of Messrs. Martin and Co., Calcutta, who rode a bicycle to Darjeeling during the Easter recess, returned to Calcutta on the 28th April and described his adventures. He went through serious hardships, among these being sleeping for two nights in the jungles with leopards prowling round him, and going two days without food.

THE experiment of growing Alcasian tobacco from seeds supplied to the Ceylon Agricultural Society by Messrs. Freudenberg and Co. is meeting with successful results, says the "Times of Ceylon," some specimen leaves recently received by Mr. C. Drieberg from Welimada showing that there is every probability of the tobacco being successfully grown in Ceylon, and thus providing a much-needed wrapper leaf to the Jaffna product. The leaf is being grown in Dumbara, Jaffna, Kurunegalle, and other places, and the crops, when gathered, will be reported on. At present the experiment appears to be successful.

ON the 12th April, in the Rue Therese, in the Palais Royal quarter of Paris, a middle-aged married couple named De Lanet, living on private means, had a duel with revolvers. Seven shots were exchanged. The husband has since died and the wife is lying dangerously wounded in Hospital. No reason has yet been discovered for the quarrel. According to their neighbours, the couple, who kept very much to themselves, appeared to be on very good terms with each other. Mme. De Lanet, who before her marriage was a Miss Helen Arvan, is a native of Dublin.

THE compilers of the German Criminal Code evidently determined to cast their net as wide as possible. It contains a Section under which it is possible to charge a man with the crime "grober un fug" a comprehensive and untranslatable term which includes every kind of delinquency which it was not possible to more closely classify at the time of compilation of the Code. The Editor of the "Maerz," a Munich magazine, has apparently been laid by the heels under this section. He hoaxed a number of his contemporaries on All-Fool's Day, by publishing some bogus Tweedmouth correspondence as genuine, and the deluded Editors have failed to see the joke and have lodged information against him for "grober unfug."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE FEDERAL CRISIS.

Australian Literature.

DROUGHT IN VICTORIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 20.

The Federal crisis came on so suddenly as to surprise and shock those living right in the centre of political life in Melbourne, and its effect upon persons in distant States, who only heard of it as the result of the telegrams published in the newspapers the next morning, was even more startling. Sir John Quick described the affair as a "teapot crisis," but Mr. Deakin takes matters of this kind much more seriously than do other members of the Legislature. He feels keenly the fact that his Government is dependent upon the votes of parties which are loosely allied instead of being solidly united, and his nature is such that what he considers to be breaches of faith are bitterly resented. He is not anxious for office and is only willing to continue to hold it while he can do so with dignity and the approval of his own conscience. It is conceivable that if Mr. Reid had been Prime Minister instead of Mr. Deakin very little notice would have been taken of the fact that a combination of the Opposition the so-called Independent Corner Party, and a handful of Labor members had defeated a motion for adjournment sought to be carried by the Ministry, or that a motion was tabled and was likely to be accepted that the enquiry into the administration of the Postal Department should be by a Royal Commission instead of by a Ministerial board. Little things like that are held in small esteem by politicians who put their ambitions and their pockets before their sense of honour and integrity. Mr. Deakin, however, will not participate in a game which is not played fairly and much as he desires to see the tariff, finally disposed of and the policy enunciated by the Government in other directions given the effect of law, he will not consent to be made the catspaw of a few of his less loyal supporters. If the Labor Party as a whole are not prepared to accept the leadership of the Ministry he cannot retain a majority of the House of Representatives. He will not keep his position on sufferance and so if the combined Liberal and Labor Parties want him to keep in office they must be prepared to treat him with proper respect. Were the principle of elective Ministries in force under the Commonwealth Constitution, Mr Deakin would be chosen as Prime Minister, in all probability, by an almost unanimous vote of the House, but unfortunately party government is the order of the day, and that is a difficult thing to manage with success when a Chamber is split up into three practically equal sections.

THE WATERSIDE STRIKE.

The coastal shipping strike was definitely settled on Monday morning, at an open conference of parties. The agreements arrived at were formally adopted and signed, and the various maritime unions vied with each other in showing their willingness to assist the companies in getting their vessels under steam again. At the outset yesterday morning, the position was that the terms of settlement had been formally accepted by all the parties except the Merchant Service Guild. The return to work of the members of the various organisations, however, depended upon the acquiescence of all the unions concerned. The attitude of the masters and officers of the steamers, therefore, blocked the way. What had been arranged was that all masters and officers who had come out should be taken back to their ships at once with the exception of twelve, whose places had been filled by non-unionists, and that, as opportunity offered, those twelve should be reinstated. The guild, at its meeting, resolved that a more definite statement as to the status of masters and officers on their return should be given. There was no trouble with any but the North Coast company. After much discussion between representatives of all the interests involved, the following memorandum was drawn up and signed by Mr. Samuel Clift, as chairman of the association, and Mr. W. G. Laurence, as secretary of the Merchant Service Guild :—The North Coast S.N. Co., Ltd., to man their steamers at present out of commission with members of the Merchant Service Guild in accordance with seniority and rank, conditionally that they are qualified and suitable to the respective trades, provided that after the first manning of such steamers any vacancies that thereafter occur by promotion or otherwise shall be filled in accordance with the practice of the company heretofore prevailing. In respect to the men not provided for, seniority in the service shall secure priority of re-engagement in the company, and no member shall be penalised for any of his actions in connection with the present dispute. A meeting of the Merchant Service Guild was held at which and the proceedings were of a most cordial character.

FEDERAL CAPITAL SITE.

In the present state of Federal politics it is rather difficult to say when the question of the Federal capital site will again come before the House of Representatives; but Mr. Chapman is still gathering facts in favor of Dalgety. Two large photographs, showing reaches of the Snowy River at Boloco and Jyndabyne have reached him, and they will probably be displayed in Parliament House. According to statements made by Mr. Miller, who represents Dalgety in the State Parliament, the Premier of New South Wales declined to forward any pictures which would give Federal members information about that place, although he readily complied with a similar request regarding Canberra. Consequently supporters of Dalgety have had to get their views elsewhere. The pictures which Mr. Chapman has secured display, some very interesting scenery, which, it is claimed, is typical of many miles of the Snowy River. Last week a gentleman called on Mr. Chapman, and informed him that seventeen years ago, he was sent out from England as a hopeless consumptive, but he went to live on the highlands near Dalgety, and has been completely cured of his complaint. This fact speaks volumes for the salubrity of the climate, and Mr. Chapman is endeavoring to further establish the healthiness of the locality by statistical information collected at the State school at Dalgety. From evidence which the Minister is accumulating, it seems probable that Mr. Watson will be called upon to forfeit the £50 he somewhat rashly promised to donate to a hospital if it could be proved that Mount Kosciusko could be seen within 20 miles of Dalgety. Mr. Chapman has received a communication from the secretary of the Dalgety Progress Association, in which he says that the snow clad mountain can be seen at a spot, a quarter of a mile from Quill's Hotel, and that magnificent views of it are to be obtained two miles away from the town. The post master at Dalgety has sent a telegram in which he says that Mount Kosciusko can be clearly seen within a quarter of a mile of the post office. "I think the money will have to be donated to the Federal hospital at Dalgety," the Minister jokingly remarked; "accidents may happen there, and a hospital will be necessary on that account."

AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE.

An entertaining and informative address on the conditions of Literary Production in Australia was given by the Rev. Dr. Bevan at the meeting of the Australian Literature Society here. Dr. Bevan showed how racial, climatic, scenic, historic and emotional conditions shaped a nation's literature. In regard to racial traits, he said, Australia was not likely to manifest marked variance from the original stock, and on that subject he commended the sentiment of a "white Australia," although he did not agree with what he termed the crude method—a slavish adherence to certain public opinion—by which it was to be brought about. In the United States of America and Canada the influence of a foreign admixture was bringing about distinct literary characteristics. Environment, of course, would in time give its distinctive style; but Australian literature must be largely English in its form. Climatic conditions rather than differences of blood had formed the difference between English and French literature, and Dr. Bevan was inclined to think that Australian literature would tend towards the clear and well defined style of the French. The expansiveness of Australia, however, would be a corrective to that tendency. Great historic events and religious movements had been the mainspring of great literature, and, though Australia had no great deeds in the back ground, it behoved her people to prepare themselves so that they might be ready for the great achievements which Providence might call them to. At the same meeting a new volume of poems by Dr. Harbinson, beautifully printed in the local printing press, by Sir A. M'Kenzie, M'Kenzie, was introduced by the president (Dr. M'Inerney) with appreciative criticism.

INSPECTION OF FRUIT.

A number of the fruit-growers in the Doncaster district are chafing under the regulations passed for the inspection of fruit, both for home consumption and export. At a recent meeting they passed a series of resolutions, as follow :—(1) That this meeting disagrees with the whole of the regulations as regards growers selling slightly diseased fruit to the factories. With regard to the regulations affecting the jam factories, it is felt that the manufacturers will look after themselves. (2) Inspection of fruit before export to the other States to be abolished. (3) It is advisable to introduce a new act, or to amend the previous act on the lines of the Canadian act dealing with the sale of diseased fruit.

It may be explained that these resolutions practically demand the repeal of the Vegitation Diseases Act, as far as it deals with the sale of diseased fruit. The Canadian acts permits the sale of the owest grade fruit. With regard to resolutions 1 and 2, the Minister said it was not possible to alter the regulations, as they were the outcome of inter-State agreement. There was a strong feeling in other parts of Victoria that the regulations as to the inspection of fruit as at present in force should stand. As to the inspection of fruit for export, that was arranged by the unanimous wish of the fruit-growers themselves, with the view of ultimately making the certificate at the port of shipment do for the port of entry. Any proposed amendment of the act, the Minister said, he would have to take time to consider.

THE DROUGHT IN VICTORIA.

The long-continued dry weather is causing much uneasiness among graziers throughout the State. The north-eastern district particularly has been in a bad way for some time, but the trouble is widespread, and has become much more acute within the past few days. Advices received show that hand-feeding of stock has been resorted to at St. Arnaud, Cope, Donald, Murtoa, Horsham, Beulah, Kyneton, Woodend, Bacchus Marsh, Ballan, and Traralgon. Many other centres are in similar difficulties. Birchip is receiving large quantities of fodder from Allendale, Windermere, Rupanyup, Lubeck, Moolort, and Avoca. At Nhill, it is stated, the effects of the drought have not yet been felt, and feed is being sent away to other parts. The Railway Department is in receipt of many orders for trucks for the transport of starving stock. The department has been advised of 5,000 sheep stranded in dry country near Euston with ewes heavily in lamb. Starving stock are being carried at a reduction ranging from 25 to 30 per cent. according to distance. A feature of the present drought is that the Victorian graziers are in some instances arranging to send stock by steamer to Newcastle to save them from starvation. As a result of recent heavy rains grass is plentiful and cheap in the Scone district. Seventy-nine truckloads of cattle and horses and 15 loads of sheep are to be brought from Swanhill, Woodend, Tinambra, Foster, and Leongatha and sent on to Newcastle enroute to Scone by steamer next Saturday. These movements would be made by train but for the fact that the New South Wales department has no trucks to spare. The live-stock agent of the Victorian department states that a similar difficulty is not expected to occur here. In several of the dry districts residents are receiving supplies of water by train, in some cases daily and in other cases three times a week.

WHEAT.

South Australian wheat shippers and millers will be interested to learn that as the result of a conference between representatives of the several shipping companies in Adelaide on Saturday, the wheat and flour rates to Queensland will, it is believed, be raised 3/ per ton. The companies' representatives were reticent as to the amount of the increase to be charged, but it is stated on good authority that freights will be raised to the extent of 3/ per ton on both wheat and flour. The question of freights is frequently the subject of conferences between the companies, and in ordinary circumstances no complaint would be made, but in the present instance the change appears likely prejudicially to affect South Australian trade with Queensland, because while the freights from Adelaide to Brisbane are appreciably raised, there will be no advance in the charges for wheat or flour from Adelaide to Melbourne or Sydney. The result will be that both Sydney and Melbourne buyers will be able to come into the South Australian market for wheat, ship it to either of those ports, then grist it, and send the flour to Brisbane at a rate lower than is quoted from Adelaide to Brisbane direct.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FINANCES.

South Australia's finances are in a particularly satisfactory condition again this year, and the Treasurer will probably have a large amount in hand at the end of June which month closes the financial year, to devote towards the reduction of the debt in accordance with the Act passed a few years ago. Mr. Peake was in the happy position of being able to announce on 1st July last that the revenue for the 1906-7 period showed an actual surplus of £300,000, and he anticipates an equally satisfactory state of things this year. It is too early to forecast the amount of the surplus with any degree of certainty, as there is nearly a quarter of the year to go, but in his reply to a deputation on penny postage which waited on him on Monday, Mr. Peake remarked "The revenue up to the present has been very good, and although the surplus last year was £300,000, I may tell you I am not looking forward to anything less than that this year.

[° By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

ASSASSINATIONS IN EGYPT.

GOVERNOR AND MAJOR LOGAN WOUNDED.

Murderous Sheikh on the Warpath.

THIRTY-FIVE DERVISHES KILLED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

Later advices from the Blue Nile Province state that Mr. Scott Moncrieff was murdered by a local Sheikh who proclaimed himself prophet.

He collected 150 former Dervishes and attacked the force, under the Governor, Major Dickinson, which was proceeding to the scene to restore order.

The fanatics were beaten off and thirty-five Dervishes were killed.

Two Egyptian officers were killed and Major Dickinson and Major Logan were wounded.

RUSSO-SWEDISH ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Cementing a Treaty.

CZAR LEADS COUPLE TO THE ALTAR.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The marriage of Prince William of Sweden and the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, was solemnised at Tsarskoeselo yesterday. A brilliant assemblage of royalties was present.

The Tsar led the couple to the altar.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Cabinet Resigns Owing to Low Funds.

LONDON, MAY 3.

A despatch from Teheran states that the Cabinet has resigned owing to the failure to raise funds to pay off the arrears of salaries due to the officials and soldiers.

The Kurds have killed two thousand people in the Urumah district and are now threatening the towns.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

Pays Visit to H. M. S. "Implacable."

LONDON, MAY 4.

H. H. the Prime Minister of Nepal has arrived at Malta. He paid a visit to the destroyer flotilla, made a minute inspection of the battleship "Implacable" and saw a gun's crew at practice.

GARIBALDIAN GENERAL'S DEATH.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The death has occurred of General Turr, one of Garibaldi's Generals.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 4.

The following is the latest betting for the following races :—

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

2 to 1 Perrier.
8 to 1 Primer.
10 to 1 Mercutio.

Race run, May 6. Distance 1 mile.

THE DERBY.

4 to 1 Perrier.
10 to 14 Lesbia.
10 to 1 Sir Archibald.
100 to 9 Royal Realm.
100 to 7 Primer.
100 to 6 Rushcutter.
100 to 6 Eaton Lad.
20 to 1 Ednam.
25 to 1 Your Majesty.
25 to 1 Dark Ronald.

Race run, Wednesday, June 3. Distance, 1½ mile.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 3.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the English mail of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

A YOUNG Hungarian upholsterer in New York has hit upon a novel method of ridding the seventh floor of his premises of mice. Two or three times a day, so the story goes, he finds a mouse in the cage trap he has provided, and each time he fastens a small improvised paper parasol by a string to the mouse's tail. He then starts the little frightened rodent out upon the flagpole attached to the window. The mouse always runs off the end, and by means of the parachute is gently lowered to the sidewalk, where it makes off down the pavement at a wild scamper, closely followed by its queer attachment The ladies passing, are heard to scream and seen to gather up their skirts and run across the street or take refuge in a neighbouring store.

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

EFFECT ON FUNDS.

London Press Comments.

ATTACK ON LANDI KOTAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

Upon news from the Indian Frontier, Consols have fallen to 85¾, India 3½ per cents. to 98¾, and India 3 per cents to 89½.

The gravity of the latest developments is fully recognized.

The "Standard" says: "The Afghan incursion calls for strong and immediate action—military and diplomatic—and something beyond a strictly defensive policy is justified."

The "Daily Telegraph" writes: "The Indian Government must take steps to discover whether the Amir means peace or war. The case bears a threatening aspect and calls for sharp decisive action."

The "Morning Post" says: "There has hitherto been no cause for alarm or grave anxiety, but in view of the uncertainty of the Amir's attitude, or authority, India will have to remain alert and prepared."

The "Post" expresses full confidence in Mr. Morley and Lord Kitchener.

The "Daily Mail" says: "If the Amir will not compel his subjects to respect British territory, coercion will have to be applied to him."

The "Daily Express" says: "It is clear that the Amir cannot be held responsible, but the incident is another answer to the advocates of depleting the Indian Army and relaxing the iron grip by which alone we hold our power."

The Liberal papers make no comments on the situation.

The "Times" says: "We have good reason to complain of the Amir's laxity, but this is emphatically not a case for hasty judgment, and until his attitude becomes clearer we should hesitate to impute motives.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LANDI KOTAL, MAY 4.

Early this morning two columns proceeded against the enemy's "lashkar," who have been a source of much annoyance near here lately. The right column was under Lieutenant-Colonel Roos Keppel, and consisted of 50 dismounted men of the 19th Lancers, two companies of the 21st Punjabis and Khyber Rifles, and four guns of the 80th Battery. The left column, under General Ramsay, consisted of the Munsters, the 40th Pathans, two companies of the 21st Punjabis and four guns of the 28th Battery. Both columns started in the direction of Dakka on opposite sides of the Khyber Pass. When opposite Michin Kandao heavy rain started continuing most of the day. The consequence is that it is bitterly cold. Lieutenant-Colonel Roos Keppel's column had not long to wait to find the enemy, who were near Landi Kotal. As regards the enemy's number estimates differ greatly on account of the nature of the country, and I fear to hazard a guess, but feel certain it is very small in quantity as compared with 18,000 reported here. On Saturday most of the fighting fell on the 4th Pathans. I regret to report the serious wound of Captain Campbell, who recently joined the same regiment. Captain Campbell was returning to the Colonel with a reply message, when he was struck by a stray bullet through the thigh bone. It is not considered dangerous. A man of the same regiment was also wounded. Major Rennick of the same regiment had a lucky escape. An Afghan, who meant to ghazi him, got within five yards when he was struck down by eleven bullets. Another incident worthy of record was when a little band of the enemy stood the shells of the 28th Mountain Battery who were told off to attack. The enemy strolled about 2,000 yards away on the top of black rocks, but the snipers continued undismayed. As usual, our return was most exciting as a part of the enemy, who were scattered all over the hills, followed sniping. However, the return was admirably organised with, I believe, only one casualty, a man from the Munsters being wounded. I am aware that the enemy suffered, but unable to say the extent of their losses: but practically a continuous fire was kept up for about six hours so the losses must have been considerable, though less than would have been the case if the enemy had been more concentrated. The enemy were seen very early making off on ponies on the Durband path. One thought the Mulla was certain to be of some importance since he dared to run away so soon. Two Mullas were seen and recognised as Shangi Khel or Naib Mulla and Mir Sahib of Asappar. Mian Janan Saheb was not present. I enjoyed a lovely view between the storms of Bakka and Kafiristan ranges. I heard complete details of the seventeen hours, attack on the Michni-Kandao 'blockhouse on Saturday, Kor Khan, Subadar, Khyber Rifles, with 50 men, holding out gallantly, killing over twenty of several thousand Afghans. Kor Khan, who has already gained the Order of Merit, is a heroic but modest man, refuses to discuss his deeds, but states it was an excellent blockhouse. However, he is very gratified in capturing the enemy's scaling ladders. In conclusion, though the enemy's losses are not great the rapidity with which General Willcocks mobilised his brigade and opposed them should prove a useful lesson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

This morning General Willcocks attacked the remnant of the Afghan "lashkar" on the hills west of Landi Kotal. The enemy does not appear to have been in any strength, nor to have offered any prolonged resistance. The Mulla who led them was observed to flee on horseback early in the day. The whole of the enemy present were driven over the Afghan border.

Our casualties were small:—Lieutenant G. D. Campbell, 40th Pathans, gunshot wound of thigh, slight. Munster Fusiliers—No. 6938, Private Edward Lynch, gunshot wound of shoulder, severe. One sepoy of the Khyber Rifles, slight wound to cheek.

The Sufi Sahib, with a small "lashkar," is reported to be near the Tsathobi Pass. The majority of the Zakka Khel are in Mardan for the maize sowing season. Those left in Bazar, definitely refused to join the Sufi Sahib and threatened to oppose his advance All is quiet on the Mohmand borders, and there are no signs of the enemy, who is reported to be busy with harvesting.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

THE "TIMES" ON THE SITUATION.

Culprits before Authorities.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

In discussing the discovery of the bombs in Calcutta, the "Times" says :—

"The carnival of sedition and incitement in which the agitators in Bengal have, for so long, been indulging amid the benedictions of their allies in England, is producing its natural consequences.

"If further checks are placed upon the subtle exponents of violent methods, the persons who have abused the latitude which has hitherto been permitted are alone to blame.

"We are not sure that such additional precautions should operate only against natives."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 4.

Startling statements were made, this morning, before the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, by some men who were arrested. The man who attempted the life of the Mayor of Chandernagore and another who attempted to wreck the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's train confessed that one or two of the said organisations for bomb outrages existed all over India, and that preparations were in progress for a general revolution.

LATER.

The following is from this evening's "Empire" :—

Most startling confessions consequent upon the wholesale raids on bomb factories on Saturday were made this morning, when the whole 30 accused were arraigned before Mr. Halliday, Commissioner of Police, at Lal Bazar. Mr. Plowden also occupied a seat on the bench.

Arabindo Ghosh and several of the principal prisoners reserved their statement.

Ulash Kur Dutt said his father was a professor in the Engineering College in Sibpur. He admitted having bought chemicals from various pharmaceutical chemists in Calcutta. Only recently he had bought 20 or 30 pounds of nitric, sulphuric and picric acid. He had bought large quantities from time to time from D. Waldie and Co. He further admitted that he had taken a principal part in the manufacture of explosives in the garden house. He only made bombs when a necessity arose. A man named Hem, a chemist, also helped him to make bombs. They also rented a house at No. 15, Dutt's Lane, for the making of bombs. The first bomb he made was for the Chandernagore Train outrage, which turned out to be an ignominious failure. He also made a bomb for the Midnapore affair, but he took no part in this outrage. He had previously made a full-signed statement.

Another accused, Indo Bhusan Roy, who came from the Khulna District, said that he had only been in the garden 6 weeks. He admitted that he was the man who threw the bomb at the Mayor of Chandernagore, who had taken every means to prevent his society holding meetings. On that occasion his accomplice was a man named Baren.

Upendra Nath Banerjee, another accused, said he was a native of Chandernagore, where his father was a civil servant. He said that although he had been at Chandernagore many times in connection with the movement, he had travelled extensively through all parts of India. He admitted making bombs and explosives in a garden. He stated that a man named Barendro was at the head of the whole concern. His own department was teaching of philosophy. He was not an expert in shooting. He admitted having seen other men making bombs.

Then came a startling confession which sent a thrill down the spine of every one present, to the effect that they were preparing for a gigantic revolution directed against the Government. If they had not been captured the whole of the proposed ghastly outrages would have taken place within a very short time. He knew that certain people were in total agreement with them and they intended to carry the whole thing out.

Shushil Kumar Ghose said he had been in Calcutta two months and knew nothing at all about the affair.

Nalini Kanto Gupta was oblivious of the reason for which he was charged.

Narendra Nath Bukshi had only called at Calcutta on his way home to his native village.

Purno Chundra Sen had been only for 8 days in the city, and although he had been in the house the whole of that time he had seen nothing.

Bhupati Bhushan Sircar was willing to make certain facts in private.

Shaindra Kumar Sen, questioned as to why he was garbed in Mahomedan attire, stated it was for economy's sake. He came from Chandernagore. His father, who knew nothing of his whereabouts, was a clerk in the Excise Department at Darjeeling. His first connection with the garden commenced about a month ago. His father did not know where accused, who was only 15 years of age, was, and would be terribly upset if he knew the circumstances in which he had been arrested. He had read no other books beside philosophy. He had not the faintest idea of what went on in the house.

Bijoy Kumar Nag and Kanj Lal, both of tender age, stated with tremor that they had only been in Calcutta a few days and knew absolutely nothing at all about anarchist proceedings, which had been going on so long.

Paresh Chandra also stated similarly.

Panu, a little old man, a "mali" at the gardens, was released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

Nidhoo was also released on the same bail.

Sachindra Nath Chatterjee and Indra Bose, after some enquiries have been made, will be allowed bail.

The whole of the accused who were not granted bail were ordered to be sent to Alipore, where they made fuller statements, saying that, firmly believing God was against them, they thought it best to own up and so prevent innocent men from suffering.

After having secured the prisoners in the Manicktola garden house the police made a search. After a little digging, an iron tank was unearthed and somewhat eagerly the police started going deeper. Various weapons such as double barrelled guns, revolvers, etc., and some bottles of acids were brought up. Digging operations proceeded, and in two other places hidden collections were turned up. Some twenty yards from the house itself a "Basha" had been erected of split cane matting and sheet iron roofing. Beneath the flooring was a big iron water tank. It was empty. But there were traces of cotton wool wrappers, etc., which seemed to indicate that the bulk of the anarchist material had been stowed away here and subsequently distributed in other hiding places. It requires considerable space to enumerate the finds in detail. They included various acids (sulphuric, carbolic, and picric), dynamite cartridges, flasks of gunpowder, copper and iron sheeting, moulds for shells, drills, screw-cutters and bellows and tools of various kinds.

The search of the house and gardens at Manichtolla was a most startling one. The garden was in fact a sort of arsenal and infernal machine factory, and six cartloads of stuff were removed in the evening. In addition, there was a great mass of printed and documentary matter which the authorities are now engaged in sifting. Many of the books were upon explosives and military training, and it seemed that youngsters went through a course of studies in revolutionary practices. A number of false beards and disguises were brought to light, and also several railway carriage keys. An interesting proof of the thoroughness of the young anarchists' training was furnished by the appearance of trunks of several of the trees in the garden, on which patches of whitewash had been splashed as targets. The marks of revolver bullets are clearly seen on the bark of the trees. While the conveyances containing bombs, explosives and weapons unearthed in Manicktollah were passing through Sukea Street on Saturday evening, an attempt was made by a crowd of Bengalis to stop them. Gharris with escort were in charge of Inspector Dawson, Mounted Police. The Inspector was approached by one of the crowd and asked what the gharries contained and was requested to show their contents. He refused and the questioner immediately called on others to stop the gharries and search them. Before the party had time to act, Inspector Dawson drew his revolver and threatened to shoot any one attempting to approach the gharries. The sudden appearance of a revolver had an immediate effect, the party falling back instantly. The leader was seized and placed before the Magistrate to-day and fined Rs. 100 and bound down to be of good behaviour for a year.

Khudiram Bose has identified the corpse of his accomplice Dhinesh Chandra Roy at Muzufferpore. A plain clothes constable of the Muzufferpora police shadowed deceased from Samastipur to Mokameh Ghat, and his behaviour being suspicious he arrested him, but deceased wrenched himself and ran down the platform with the police after him. Finding retreat of no avail, he turned round and fired at the constable nearest him. The bullet missed and the constable closed, but deceased having some freedom, used the pistol on himself over the left collar bone. He dropped dead, bleeding profusely. The weapon was a Browning pistol.

Mr. Kennedy, who is prostrate with grief, has been taken to Kurseoni for rest and quiet.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Landholders Association held yesterday the following resolution was passed :—

We cannot repress our indignation at the dastardly outrage committed at Mozufferpore, of which we had news yesterday. Such lawlessness must be put down with a firm hand, and it is the duty of law-abiding citizens to help the authorities in tracing the culprits. Our Association expresses its heartfelt sympathy with Mr. Kennedy in his great bereavement.

A letter appears in the "Englishman" and the "Indian Daily News," this morning, from Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, Secretary, Calcutta Corporation, denying a report, that appeared in the "Bengalee" yesterday, that his house was searched in connection with the bomb outrage. He himself lives at the Corporation buildings; it was the room of a Kaviraj, on his brother's property, in Harrison Road, which was searched.

THE CHANDERNAGORE ARMS ACT.

RUMOURED REPEAL.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes the following :—

We have already announced that the Governor of the French Possessions in India, who is just now on a visit to Chandernagore, has repealed the Arms Act, such as existed there recently. It would perhaps be interesting to note the progress of the Arms Act in French India. As every one knows, there had never been any restriction in the use and possession of arms and ammunition by the Indian subjects of France in Chandernagore; and so, when the Arms Act was introduced in British India, this license in French territories became an object of serious grievance with the bureaucracy here for obvious reasons. Agitation was set on foot, and much wire-pulling was done to put the French law in line with the English. At last M. Angoulvent was induced to put certain restrictions on the use of arms by the Indian citizens of Chandernagore. Under the Arms Act passed by his Government only professional men and voters could use and possess arms and ammunition so that nearly nine-tenths of the population were left out. As the citizens of Chandernagore could not take the new law laying, and as they could not bring themselves to believe that a measure passed by the local authorities at once became a settled fact, they set on foot an agitation for its withdrawal. They submitted a closely reasoned representation to the Home Government at Paris, and, would it be believed, M. Angoulvent, Governor of Pondicherry and of the French Possessions in India, was re-called! Now, the new Governor has rescinded the order altogether and withdrawn all restrictions about the use and possession of arms. Yet one must say if any restrictions were really needed in India in this respect, it would be at Chandernagore and in the French possessions generally, owing to their peculiar situation. Just fancy, Chandernagore is a French possession with an alien population of about half-a-lakh. But evidently the authorities do not see spectres of sedition all round, for this population is controlled and kept in hand by about 50 sepoys, and such sepoys too, and a band of half-a-dozen Frenchmen!

THE State Ball at Simla is fixed for Friday, 5th June.

FACTS AND FANCIES

BY

DHONDO PANT.

STANDARD TIME.

An Anglo-vernacular contemporary has, I observe, waxed eloquent over a motion which Mr. J. C. Harrison is to bring forward at this month's meeting of the Corporation for adjusting the Municipal clocks to Standard Time. The paper in question discerns in this the wicked activities of the Caucus party or the "Clan Harrison," as it is variously termed, and exhorts all Indian Corporators to respect the feelings and prejudices of the people and not to become "scapegoats in the hands of the sun-dried bureaucrats." The tirade seems to me to lack ballast and to be somewhat devoid of reasoning. In the first place, Mr. Harrison must be supposed to be sincere in his convictions that it is desirable to have all the clocks in Bombay adjusted to one time and to have proved by experience that the prevalence of two different times does cause difficulties to men of business. It is not fair to assume out of hand and without proof that Mr. Harrison is bringing forward his proposition out of a pure spirit of devilry or in the hope that he will thereby create a disturbance and perhaps gratify a personal animosity. Such arguments neither add tone to the journal nor tend to establish the perspicacity of its editor. Nor is it wholly right to speak of the feelings and the prejudices of the people in this connection, as if the rearrangement of the hands of a few clocks was likely to be regarded by the proletariat in the same light as the forcible removal of the Hindu burning-ghat or the arrogant demolition of the Juma Masjid. The fact is that the lower classes do not care a fig whether the Bombay clocks are set at Standard, Greenwich or New York time, for they still rule their daily lives by the sun, and will continue for several years to come to use such expressions as "when the sun is behind the pipal-tree" or "when the sun was immediately overhead" to denote a particular hour of the day. The middle classes on the other hand keep both Bombay and Standard Time. They find themselves bound to keep the latter in view of their official or trade dealings in the chief centre of business in Bombay, and they cling to the former also simply because so many other people, notably the piece-goods merchants, do so. Consequently it is by no means unusual to find a Native trader, whose watch is always set at Standard Time, but the clock in whose "divankhana" is set at Bombay Time. It would scarcely make any difference to such people if the clocks in the Municipal office were altered to Standard Time; while the large number of clerks and others employed in Government offices or mercantile firms have been ordering their day according to Standard Time for several months.

The upper classes for the most part keep Standard Time, and some of them who are mill-agents have introduced it into their factories. The few who cling to Bombay time do so apparently under the dictates of fetichism; and have become more or less accustomed to the maintenance of Standard Time around them. It may perhaps be safely said that the large majority of persons, who have any connection with the Municipality and to whom the time of the Municipal clocks is a matter of anything more than academic importance, would prefer to see those clocks set at Standard Time. The few people who really cling to Bombay time can still do so, if the clocks are altered; for not even Mr. Harrison proposes to insist upon private watches being altered to suit public needs. On the other hand, if it could be shown that there is a deeply rooted aversion to abolishing Bombay Time in the Municipal offices and that that aversion is based on absolutely sound reasoning and is not fanned into obstinacy by such articles as that alluded to above, then it seems to me a grave question whether it is advisable to bring the subject forward at all. The matter is in essence a trifling one, and it is highly undesirable to elevate it to the rank of a burning administrative question, and thereby waste time which might far more profitably be spent in discussing water, drainage or health-department problems. For the fact is that the Standard-time-keepers will suffer very little, if the Municipal clocks remain as they now are; while the keepers of Bombay Time will incur no appreciable disadvantage if the clocks are altered to the newer time. From both points of view, the subject is a comparatively trivial one, and therefore should on no account be made the subject of lengthy and acrimonious debate or be magnified into a burning question by ill-balanced articles in the public press.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

Quite recently I referred to the subject of the manufacture and importation into India of infernal machines, and pointed out that, in spite of what the optimists might say to the contrary, there were reasonable grounds for holding that the idea of bomb-throwing had suggested itself to a certain number of revolutionaries in India. The outrages at Chandernagore and on Sir Andrew Fraser's train were both mentioned as external evidence of the fact, and now we have been furnished with a third ghastly proof that there are people in this country actively engaged in preparing and perfecting infernal machines. The bomb which killed Mrs. and Miss Kennedy and a native syce, at Muzaffarpur, on the 30th April, was unquestionably intended for Mr. Kingsford, lately Chief Presidency Magistrate at Calcutta, who has doubtless incurred the hatred of the irreconcileables by his uncompromising decision in various prosecutions for sedition. It is more than satisfactory to read, therefore, that the Bengal police have been able to lay their hands almost at once upon a regular magazine of explosives and to arrest some if not all of the prime movers in this dastardly outrage. The Calcutta police have, indeed, worked exceedingly well in this case and one only wishes that the police outside the Presidency towns were equally effective. It is an unfortunate fact that the mofussil police, if not thoroughly stupid, are apt to be hand in glove with the very persons whom the authorities would like to apprehend; and certainly on this side of India, the superior posts in the native ranks are far too largely recruited from persons of the same caste as the mischief-makers. One feels confident that if really able detectives are charged with the duty of ferreting out the whole truth regarding these bomb outrages, it will be found that the roots of the matter lie very deep down and spread very far. One of the greatest assets which the Indian criminal can look to is the inter-provincial jealously existing among the various Police Departments in India; and he can count upon comparative safety so long as, for example, the police of a town in the Punjab decline to follow up clues supplied to them in good faith from another province.

THE MALABAR HILL BURGLAR.

While on the subject of police matters, I am reminded of the extraordinarily heavy sentence passed by a Bombay Magistrate upon the Borah who committed so many thefts on Malabar Hill. So far as is known the man had no previous convictions against him; he had stolen articles of greater or less value from a variety of houses in the fashionable residential quarter of Bombay; and when he was eventually caught by a clever piece of tracking on the part of a Malabar policeman in the Bombay Force, he did his best to atone for the trouble he had given by disclosing the whereabouts of a considerable portion of the stolen property. Yet in spite of the fact that this was brought to the notice of the Court, the Magistrate passed a sentence which nearly every thoughtful individual regards as childishly severe and totally out of proportion to the crime committed. Had he committed his thefts armed, had he wounded anyone in the course of his nocturnal depredations, had his career been marked by several previous convictions, he might perhaps have been justly sentenced to a very long term of imprisonment. But, as matters stand, his crime might surely have been adequately punished with a sentence of three or four years' rigorous imprisonment instead of 15 years, as was awarded to him.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

One would like to know what period is likely to elapse before the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust submit their replies to the Government letter on the subject of the future development of Bombay. One realises how difficult it is for a body like the Improvement Trust and still more so for a body like the Corporation to frame a reply which will be approved by all the members of those bodies: and that in consequence there is always the danger of such replies being unnecessarily brief and rather superficial, as indeed was the case with the reply of the Corporation on the subject of Advisory Councils. In regard to the present question of the development of Bombay there are people who believe implicitly in the need for a wide thoroughfare somewhere between Pydhoni and the Crawford Market, or in the need for developing Mahim; while there are others whose faces are sternly set against both of these proposals for reasons which are not 'prima facie apparent. It is curious, in connection with the Mahim question, to recall the fact that at the close of the seventeenth century, the Court of Directors of the East India Company were assured by the Deputy Governor and Council at Bombay that one of the chief causes of the unhealthiness of the Island was the presence of the thick palmgroves of Mahim which shut off the western breeze from Parel and other central parts and which were also manured in a manner dangerous to the sanitary welfare of the whole Island. This was doubtless a rather exaggerated statement of the case, but there is little doubt that the great belt of palm-groves in the north-west must operate to shut off a certain amount of ozone-laden breeze, and that considerable advantage would accrue to places like Dadar if the area occupied by the woods were curtailed and intersected by broad roads. If, coupled with this suggestion, the Corporation would insist upon the removal of all cattle-stables and bullock-stables from the occupied quarters to some northern tract, reserved expressly for this purpose alone, a great step would have been taken towards setting free for human occupation a good deal of valuable land and towards rendering the city more wholesome. Even if the two chief public bodies cannot submit a report to which all their representatives will agree, they can at least include in it all the suggestions put forward for improvement, with the reasons adduced for and against them, and leave the final decision to the Local Government.

FAMINE RELIEF CAMPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MAY 4.

Mr. Haughton Wall, Executive Engineer, Sitapur, who has 42 charges under Famine Relief in his charge, employing over 200,000 people, has, since taking charge, effected some very beneficial changes in some of the camps, which it is hoped to extend gradually to other camps.

The main feature of these improvements is a continuous water-supply, night and day, which it was impossible after 5 p.m. for people to get in three of the camps visited—Guriani, Senatrapul and Meannugger—where over 5,000 men, women and children are on relief works. This water-supply difficulty having been solved, arrangements for lighting the camps at night are being considered, and to give the people facilities for procuring food, Mr. Wall is arranging for Bunnia shops in the camps. The coolies have been provided with earthen vessels for storing up a reserve supply of water.

A miniature camp has been started by a Roman Catholic Chaplain, Father Hickie, where persons are receiving relief, at Government rates, and a midday meal of raw rice, employment being found for them in the manufacture of aloe fibre, which is converted into twine, the object being to instruct the people in an industry which might, hereafter, be useful to them.

Father Hickie is of opinion that this fibre might be utilised in carpet-making, etc., and as the aloe plant grows wild, a good industry might, with Government aid, be developed. The school children are receiving instruction in this industry.

DRAFTS ON LONDON.

IT is notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The amounts of the Bills issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and no single bill will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000.

(2) The Bills will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(3) All applications for Bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday the 7th May 1908.

[Note—Applicants residing in Bombay and Madras may send their applications by post or by wire as may be most convenient to them.]

(4). If the amount of applications received by that time is in excess of the total amount offered by Government, each applicant will be granted such sum out of the total amount available as may be decided by the Comptroller General.

2. If the application is for the issue of a bill at Calcutta the Comptroller General on sanctioning it will advise the applicant and send him a receivable order on the Bank of Bengal for the amount to be paid in respect of the bill. The applicant will pay the money into the Bank of Bengal, and on his presenting the Bank's receipt for the same to the Comptroller General the necessary Bill of Exchange on the Secretary of State will be handed over to the applicant.

When the Comptroller General sanctions an application for the issue of a bill at Bombay or Madras, he will telegraph his decision to the Accountant General concerned. The Accountant General will take immediate steps to communicate with the applicant, and on the deposit of the money in the Presidency Bank will issue to the applicant the necessary bill on the Secretary of State in time for despatch by the English Mail of the week.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

The Olympic Games.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

THE TURF.

Visitors to Ascot this season will notice considerable alteration and improvement in the arrangements. Provision has now been made for what may be termed the 5/-class, inasmuch as a splendid covered stand, with betting ring, refreshment rooms, bandstand and lawn is to be opened at the modest sum named. This will undoubtedly prove popular, as, previously, "doing Ascot" meant a big expenditure. Now it will be possible for many others to visit the Royal Heath and if the Ascot of 1908 (given fine weather) does not surpass all others, it will be surprising. Looking forward to the meeting, it is safe to anticipate an exceptional field for the Gold Cup, The White Knight, Eider, Galvani, Radium, Wool Winder and Baltinglass being spoken of as likely to go to the post.

To hark back to nearer events, a well known writer has been drawing attention to the falling off in popularity of the "Guineas." There was once a time when the "Two Thousand" used to be looked on as a sort of public trial for the Derby, but times have changed. Considering the race is worth about 5,000 sovs, it is strange owners do not let more Derby candidates take a chance in the Newmarket race. At one time the Two Thousand Guineas winner frequently won the Derby also, but this has not been the case in the last three years while 1901 and 1902 furnished further examples. Thus, of the last seven Derby winners, only two have also scored in the Guineas. Possibly we shall see an alteration this year, as several of the cracks—notably Perrier, Sir Archibald, Royal Realm, Vamose and White Eagle—hold double engagments. Lesbia is in the One Thousand as well as the Derby, while dangerous Derby candidates in Seasick II and Mountain Apple are not in the Guineas. Discussing these two classic events, Lesbia does not claim much support in spite of the brilliant things Sir Daniel Cooper's filly did last season. She is only a 'little un' and this is causing many to hold off while, of course, fillies are a bit unreliable in June. If there is one feature in connection with the Derby which stands out more prominently than another, it is the very open nature of the race. We usually have one or two animals holding a big advantage over all others in the betting lists, but this year there are half a dozen almost on an equality, with others likely to shorten in price. On last year's form, Lesbia ought to win, but then she has not developed much in size Perrier has certainly made good progress, while Mountain Apple and Royal Realm give great satisfaction to their connection. In addition the French colt Seasick II will have to be considered, and when all these are mentioned there are still others which good judges fancy. Thus it will be seen that the race looks very open indeed, and the man who backs the winner at this stage will be very lucky.

FOOTBALL.

The Welsh team for the International against Ireland was mainly composed of substitutes, and with three players meeting with injury it was not surprising that the Irishmen proved successful—1 goal to 0. The game was played at Aberdare, about 12,000 spectators being present. The result brings Ireland's total victories up to 10, while the Welshmen have won 12, and 5 matches have been drawn. The defeat leaves Wales at the bottom of the International table, which is a complete change from last season, when the Welsh representatives, (for the first time) won the championship.

LEAGUE FRAY.

A splendid win (3—0) by Sunderland on visiting Everton has apparently made the former safe, while Notts County accomplished another fine performance by visiting Manchester United and beating the new champions by a goal to nil. The value of these two points are great and may enable Notts County to escape the Second Division. Birmingham looks certain to go down, a defeat (2—1) when entertaining Woolwich Arsenal having made the outlook worse than ever.

Turning to the Second Division, Saturday's matches still further evened up things. Derby County lost (1—0) at West Bromwich Albion and Fulham went under (2—1) at Blackpool, while Oldham managed to share the honours (1—1) at Gainsborough. Then we had Bradford proving successful (2—1) at Hull, and Leicester Fosse vanquished (4—0) Barnsley. This left Derby, Bradford, and Oldham each with 46 points for 34 games, while Leicester claim 44 for 33 matches and Fulham 43 for 33; so a wonderful finish will be seen, with goal average possibly deciding the question of promotion.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Glasgow Rangers could only draw (1—1) on entertaining Clyde last Saturday, yet when visiting St. Mirren two days' later managed to defeat the finalists for the National Cup by 2 goals to 0. This result does not look very imposing for the St. Mirren men, particularly as Celtic (finalists) are in winning form, as shown by the 2 goals to 0 success over Queen's Park, on the amateurs' ground, last Saturday. Another big League match recently was Heart of Midlothian v. Airdrieonia s, the former at home winning by 2 goals to 0.

OTHER RESULTS.

Saturday saw the decision of several Cup finals, the Royal Engineers beating Stockton in the final of the Football Association Amateur Cup, while London Caledonians beat Dulwich Hamlets (1—0) for London Senior Cup honours. Then we also had the old Carthusians and the Casuals in opposition for the Amateur Football Association Cup, the Casuals winning by 3 goals to 0. This is the first reason of the new body and though the attendance only numbered about 2000, the competition is bound to gain in popularity. Touching on the Amateur F. A., Army footballers are just now speculating as to whether they will stick to the Football Association which is for both amateurs and professionals, or join the new body which is exclusively amateur.

CRICKET.

The cricketers who have been on the Australian tour are safely back home and most of them look as though the trip has done them good. The tourists think well of Hartigan, Ransford, and Macartney (new men) but, generally speaking, do not consider Australia so strong now as a few years back, particularly as regards bowlers. All agree that they had wretched luck and this, of course, is no idle excuse. We are now looking forward to the opening of the season next Monday when the veteran and ex-champion W. G. Grace will again be seen on the war path.

ATHLETICS.

For some reason the South London Harriers Spring meeting at Kennington Oval was not up to the usual standard. Save for J. P. George, the 220 yards champion, the class of the sprinters was not great and the little South London Harrier had no trouble to win the 200 metres scratch race, while he also showed equal to 11secs. for 100 yards, and this on heavy turf. This looks as though George is sprinting very well indeed and he may be our mainstay for the Olympic 200 metres. The

4,500 metres, about 80 yards over 2 3/4 miles, attracted some really good men, of whom W. Coles, the runner-up to A. J. Robertson in the National Championship, did best. He easily outdistanced Dahl of Sweden and J. E. Deakin, the Southern Counties Cross-Country champion, but could not quite catch one of the long start division. Nevertheless he was doing equal to about 14mins 48secs. for 3 miles on a heavy grass track.

WONDERFUL ENTRIES.

That the Olympic Games will boom athletics is shown by the wonderful entries for the ten miles' run and seven miles' walking championships, to be decided at Stamford Bridge inside a few hours. E. E. Lamer has been tempted from his retirement and this wonderful walker ought, if in his old form, to beat all rivals, even though they number 43. Among the 50 entries for the ten miles are Underwood (holder), A. J. Robertson, J. E. Deakin, T. Jack, A. Duncan, W. T. Clarke, A. Ashby and W. Coles. The winner will come from one of these and though Robertson has not been quite at concert pitch of late the writer fancies he will win with Coles running up, Duncan and Clark being handy. It is also pleasing to state that the additionnl entries for the Marathon Trial Race have swelled the number to 80. All we want now is a fine day and then we shall see a memorable race. The class of men entered is really exceptional, and now that home athletes have taken up Marathon running, they will show the world how very strong we are in this department, and personally the writer fully expects an English victory next July.

ANOTHER MARATHON TRIAL.

Two things in connection with the Derby Marathon Trial, over a journey of 24 3-4 miles, stand out prominently. The first is that though H. Ellis was leading when 19 1-2 miles had been covered, he was finally ten minutes behind R. Eglinton, who finished in 2 hours 37 minutes 40 secs. The second point is that Eglinton took no refreshment during the race. Both these points are instructing, the first bearing out the writer's contention that trials should be the full distance, while the question of to feed or otherwise, is a vastly important one, which experience alone can settle. Personally the writer thinks very little should be taken and then only near the end, when an egg in sherry or a glass of champaign might stimulate the tired runner. The winner's performance is a real good one and he ought to show up well in the official Trial on the 25th.

BOXING.

Never since the institution of the amateur boxing championships in 1881 has there been such an entry received as for the competitions at Alexandra Palace on Wednesday. No fewer than 25 men tried conclusions while upwards of 5000 spectators supported the venture which went on from 11·30 in the morning until after 11 at night with only one break of an hour. All this testifies to the popularity of the "noble art," but it must be confessed none of the winners shaped like world beaters. Still one must be hopeful and the fact that we have a new lot of champions may be not altogether a misfortune, for new blood is good. It is perhaps not quite correct to style T. Ringer and H. Holmes, winners of the Feathers and Light Weights respectively, new champions, as they won in the class below two and three years ago respectively. Possibly we have a "good un" in S. C. H. Evans of Reading, who summarily knocked out his rivals in the heavy weight class.

It has been left for an amateur to make Tommy Burns show something of his real ability as a scientific boxer. He and J. W. H. Douglas, middle weight champion in 1903, sparred three rounds at an entertainment in London early in the week and which many of the spectators, who saw the Burns-Moir and Burns-Palmer fights, declare to have been far more interesting than the two latter. Douglas appears to have retired, but we shall want him with F. Parkes, J. H. Hopley and some of the Army champions for the Olympic Games. Speaking of Burns, the champion looked a bit fat when the writer was in his company a few days ago, but he is not likely to have much trouble with Jewey Clark of South Africa when they meet in Paris to-morrow. After that Burns will train seriously for his return encounter with Bill Squires of Australia and which is to be decided in the open at Stamford Bridge on May 11th.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

After the splendid fight of it Eustice Miles made against Jay Gould, junior, for the English Tennis Championship last year, (when he only had a few days' training) it was hoped he would prevail at New York on Saturday. The Englishman has been preparing for some time and has had Latham to train with, so there is no possible excuse. The explanation is that Gould has wonderfully improved and there is little doubt he will be the finest player in the world shortly, for the best of the professionals (like Miles) are veterans while the American is only about 20 years of age. A year ago Gould won by 3 sets to 2 (22 games each) but on Saturday his advantage was 3 sets to 1, the scores being 6—2, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3. After this we can concede the Olympic Racquets to America.

LACROSSE.

The fact that "The Rest" beat England in the Olympic Trial match at Manchester on Saturday is looked on as a healthy sign. It certainly denotes an all round standard of form, when the reserves can defeat the first choice by nine goals to six. We shall now have a re-shuffling of the players for the more important trial on the 25th, after which a further selection will be made. Once the team is decided on, the men should be given plenty of chances of playing together and learning each other's style. The prospects of the home players for the Olympic Games match are good, for it must be remembered that many of the best players in Canada are professionals, while the United States crack teams are strongly reinforced by Canadians who, of course, cannot represent the United States.

IN GENERAL.

H. Martin of London covered 214 miles 1,650 yards in 6 hours on a 3 1-2 h. p. motor-cycle at Canning Town track a few days ago.

A. E. Wills was no match for Darragon and Pasent in a 50 kilometre paced race at the Buffalo Velodrome (Paris) on Sunday, but will do better later on.

John Roberts offers to concede 2,000 points in 15,000 up to any man in the world, the match to be played on an octangular table.

What Hackenschmidt thinks of Ed. Smith (who refereed the "Hack" vs. Gotch match) and what that official says about the Russian, makes interesting reading. Briefly, "Hack" says Smith was unfair to him, while the referee declares Hack "quit," or as we say, "turned it up," because he did not like the aggressive and punishing methods of Gotch.

H. W. Stevenson ignores Tom Reece's challenge to play level, but offers 3,000 points start in 18,000 up. The Oldham player resents this, but he would be well advised to take all the start he can get. His rivals will soon be glad to reduce the handicaps, if Reece lightens their pockets.

A. F. Wilding is showing rare form on the Continental lawn tennis courts, and he recently easily beat M. Gounot for the Lyons championships, while with C. P. Dodge of America as a partner, he also secured the Doubles.

We had an illustration of Ju-Jitsu v. Boxing in London this week when Yukio Tani of Japan defeated Young Josephs of London (boxer) in 6 mins. 34 secs, thus demonstrating the merits of the Ju-Jitsu method.

CAWNPORE TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

Deputation to the Municipality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MAY 3.

A deputation from the Cawnpore Tax-payers' Association, headed by Pandit Pirthinath Chok, waited on Mr. Campbell, the Chairman of the Municipal Board, to explain the aims and objects of the Association and to welcome him to this important district, as Magistrate and Collector, which has given general satisfaction. The address was read by the President, in which it was stated that, for some time past, there had been a general grievance, that municipal affairs did not receive such full and due attention as their importance required, and that certain defects existed in the machinery of the local administration that called urgently for reform. Some members of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce had taken the initiative in bringing certain defects to the notice of the authorities, and suggesting certain reforms; but, having regard to the magnitude and importance of this city, which is one of the largest commercial centres in India, it was found advisable that there should be some permanent means of keeping the authorities informed of the real wants of the taxpayers, and of helping the authorities in bringing about the needful reforms. As the Association has reason to believe that it is viewed with a certain amount of suspicion in certain quarters, the Association was glad of the opportunity of putting clearly before the Chairman of the Board its aim and object, and of assuring him that its object is to assist the Municipal Board in the discharge of all its functions, with all the resources available to a non-official body; not to indulge in distinctive criticisms, but to support practical reforms; in short, not out of spite against anybody nor as a part organisation nor to set difficulties in the way of official work, but for the benefit of all concerned; to strengthen the hands of officials and make the municipal administration more efficient and progressive. The address concluded with the hope that the Association would have the good-will and support of the officials, without which its success was impossible.

Mr. Campbell assured the deputation of his sympathy with the aims and objects of the Association, expressing his readiness to welcome all its efforts towards the improvement of municipal affairs. He regretted that the sanitary state of the city was very bad, and said he had personally visited various parts of the city, and what was immediately practicable was being done, that extensive sanitary measures were necessary, and were in contemplation. He referred particularly to the necessity of revising and improving the election rules. He was of opinion the Association could do useful work, by keeping the city in touch with the Board. His experience of municipalities in general was, that, as soon as members were elected, they were off to get out of touch with their constituents, and that it was the official Chairman who had the interests of the taxpayers sore at heart, rather than the members. This was not, he said, a desirable state of affairs and should be remedied His advice was that the Association should avoid even the appearance of being a party organisation, and thus win universal confidence.

The revision of the rolls had, he stated, been entrusted to a Committee, who are making lists of the payers of taxes, whether on the municipal or income basis on which to work, leaving out those who from one cause or another are ineligible. It was his intention, when the lists were received, to go carefully into the matter, nor would he rest content until he was assured that all who were entitled to the franchise had it. He would welcome suggestions regarding the qualifications required in voters and for the conduct of elections, though, owing to the limited time devoted to actual political rules involving elaborate verification on the spot, it would be impracticable. On the question as to whether the public should be admitted to the meetings of the Board Mr. Campbell said that according to the rules they were; but the practical difficulty which existed was the want of accommodation at present. Regarding the suggestion, that the Board meetings be held, as formerly, in the Municipal Town Hall, he thought that was a question which the whole-time Chairman would take up on his arrival, in November next amongst other matters; can while, if it was possible to arrange for the use of a larger room, to accomodate the public, he would do so.

The deputation, having thanked Mr. Campbell for his courteous reception, withdrew.

THE AMIR.

Rumoured Death Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 4.

The following information is authentic, being to-day obtained from the Amir's representative here. The Amir on 21st April was at the village of Khadabad, some 14 miles distant from Kabul, shooting in company with Sardars Asaf Khan and Yusuf Khan, his secretaries. The Amir shot some sixty moorghabis, or partridges, and returned to Kabul on the 22nd April. His intention thence was to proceed to Jabal-e-Seraz, to inspect the Fort there now under construction. After then the Amir's intention was to proceed on a shooting excursion in Logkur, a zillah near Kabul. This information was specially obtained in view of the transfrontier reports current at Peshawar and Quetta of the Amir's illness by paralysis or poisoning. It is stated also to be untrue that the Amir's brother Nasrulla Khan, who is the Mulki, or Civil Minister, is on any but the most cordial terms with the Amir. It is also stated to be untrue that Nasrulla Khan was recently at Jelalabad.

BIRTHDAY OF SIVAJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

Yesterday evening a public meeting was held at Triplicane Beach to celebrate the birthday of Sivaji. A picture of Sivaji, mounted on a horse, was brought from Triplicane to the place of meeting in a procession, accompanied by a "Bhajana" party shouting cries of "Sivaji-ki-jai."

G. Harisarvothuma Ram, M. A., who was a student in the Government Training Class in Rajamundry, but was dismissed from the school last year in connection with disorderly behaviour there, presided at the meeting. It is said this person is now in Madras on a mission to collect funds for the establishment of a National College at Masulipatam.

The proceedings of the meeting began with a Mahratta minstrel invoking the goddess Amba Bhavani. The meeting ended in the usual seditious speeches, preaching the gospel of Swaraj.

LOI-SHILMAN RAILWAY.

Work Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

The staff of the Loi-Shilman Railway, including both the Engineers and the labour force, have been withdrawn, in consequence of the disturbed state of the frontier. They will, most probably, remain at Warsak, the base of the construction works, where there are troops, until quieter times come round.

MIRPURKHAS-JHUDO RAILWAY.

A Private Enterprise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Sanction has been given for the commencement of work upon the Mirpurkhas-Jhudo Metre Gauge Railway. This line, it will be remembered, opens up a large tract of irrigated land, where most successful experiments with Egyptian cotton have been in progress. It is being built as a private enterprise by Messrs. Forbes Campbell and Co., to be worked as a feeder by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS. MAY 4.—Capt. Lucas, R. A. M. C., to England.
Capt. Thurnton, R. A. M. C., from England.
Maj. Sinster, Northampton from England.
Col. Bond, S and T. Corps., from England.
Maj. Bartney, 43 E. R., from Erinpura.

DEPARTURES. MAY 4.—Capt Johnstone. R. A. M. C., to Rangoon.
Capt. Hill I. R. Fus., to England.
Capt. Lucas, R. A. M. C., to Poona.
Maj. Sinster 1 Northampton Regt. to Poona.
Col. Bond, S and T. Corps. to Mhow.
Maj. Banbury, 43. E. R., to Ceylon.
Maj. Cook, 2 Ches. Regt., to England.
Lieut. Leslie, 2 Rl. Fus., to England.
Capt. McLeod. 7 Gurkha Rifles, to England.
Maj. Gordon. R. F. A., to Aden.
Maj. Bolton. 113 Inf., to Aden.
Lieut. Berdwood 6 E. R. to England.
Lt. General Henry Staff ty England.
Col. Fryer 45 Sikhs to England
Lieut. Nicoll 54 Sikhs to England.
Capt. Brighton 16 Rajputs to Manipur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

Lieutenant Chapman, 26th Cavalry, is transferred to the 73rd Infantry.

Colonel Davison, 2nd Lancers, officiates in command of the Fyzabad Brigade, vice Brigadier-General Angelo, transferred to the Nowshera Cavalry Brigade.

Major Kennedy, 23rd Cavalry, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Farquharson, 6th Jats, is transferred to the 31st Lancers.

Lieutenant S. F. Burne, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Indian Establishment, on appointment to the 4th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Kirkland, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 83rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery,

Major Smithett, 21st Punjabis, is appointed second-in-Command of that Regiment.

Colonel H. P. Hickman, Royal Artillery, sails for India on the 15th May, to take up the appointment of Inspector of Coast Defences.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. SHORE, I. M. S., (Bengal), and Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, has been posted as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad.

ON return from leave, the services of Major W. A. L. Cowie, I. A., has been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, for appointment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

LADY MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

It is now settled that the Countess of Minto will arrive in Bombay by the P. and O. "Persia" on the 22nd instant, and proceed direct to Simla, where she arrives on the 24th.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines April returns:—Dharwar Reefs, 1,306 tons ore crushed, yielding 653 ozs. of gold, compared with 590 ozs. in March. The average value of tailings was with 3 dwt. 18 grs. Mysore West 2,496 tons tailings cyanided yielding 282 ozs. standard gold.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH POLITICS.

A Reserved Seat for Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The issue of a writ for an election to fill the vacancy caused in the representation of East Wolverhampton in the House of Commons, through Sir H. H. Fowler (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) having been raised to the Peerage, has been postponed. The postponement is attributed to the desire of Mr. G. Thorne, the Liberal candidate, who has offered to retire in favour of Mr. Winston Churchill (President of the Board of Trade), in the event of the Minister's defeat in North-West Manchester. Mr. L. S. Amery (Unionist) is again in the field for East Wolverhampton.

Accident at Sea

A BARQUE DAMAGED.

The wooden barque "Joseph L. Eviston" (755 tons), bound from Hong Kong to Newcastle, was recently badly damaged on a reef. After effecting temporary repairs at Cocos Island, in the Indian Ocean, she will continue her voyage.

American Finance.

A NEW CURRENCY BILL.

The Currency Committee of the United States House of Representatives will examine Mr. Edward B. Vreeland, president of the Salamanca National Bank and M.H.R. for New York, whose Currency Bill has been substituted for that introduced by Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Vreeland's Bill permits the issue of an emergency currency based upon high-grade commercial paper equally with bonds.

The New York correspondent of the "Standard" states that negotiations are progressing to enable the City Bank to absorb the Bank of Commerce. The amalgamated banks will have a capital of £10,000,000, and deposits amounting to £60,000,000.

Crime in Ontario.

THE DUMPING OF UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons in the Canadian Province of Ontario, attributes the fact that there are more prisoners in the State goals now than there were at any previous time during the last 20 years, to Ontario's having become the dumping-ground of undesirable immigrants. Some of these, he declares, spent most of their lives in English prisons, and were released on their undertaking to emigrate to Canada.

The convictions and sentences in Ontario for all offences during the period 1900-1904 were as follow:—1900, 18,419; 1901, 19,037; 1902, 19,456, 1903, 21,996; 1904, 22,817.

Persian Brigands Attack Russians.

NUMEROUS FATALITIES.

Recently 500 Persian brigands attacked the Russian frontier guards at Belasuver in Trans-Caucasia, and killed four, including a captain, in addition to wounding five. The Russians killed 34 of the brigands. Russia is making strong representations to Teheran with regard to the matter, and reinforcements are being sent to the front from Baku.

The South African Railways.

AN EXPERT ADVOCATES UNIFICATION.

Mr. Conacher, an English railway traffic expert has presented to the Governments of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony a report in which he strongly advocates the unification of the railways and, if possible of the harbours also, of South Africa.

He considers that it would be to the real interests of the inland colonies to be parters with the coastal colonies in all the routes to the sea. The Delagoa Bay railway must, he declares, play an imporant part and benefit the whole country.

Paris Building Trades Dispute.

TERMINATION OF THE LOCK-OUT.

The lock-out in the building trades at Paris has terminated, owing to a division among the masters. Many of the men accepted the proposals of one or two employers to form a co-operative union, to be composed of masters and men. The question of the hours of work is still unsettled.

English Railway Dispute.

BOARD OF TRADE INTERVENES.

The Board of Trade will intervene in the dispute between the North-Eastern Railway Company and its employees with regard to wages and hours of work.

American Labour Trouble.

COLLIERY STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of 200,000 colliers in Ohio, U. S. A., has ended. The men resume work at practically the old rates of wages.

Japanese Navy.

RE-ARMING OF CAPTURED RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Japan is re-arming with heavier guns the warships captured by her during the Russo-Japanese war.

The Singer Sewing Machine Works.

1,200 HANDS DISMISSED.

Owing to depression in trade 1,200 employees have been discharged from the Singer Sewing Machine Works at Kilbowie, in Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

TOWN AND COUNTRY TALES.

Blue Eyes.

"But 'blue eyes' are cold, and have no emotions, you know, Jackie." And the girl speaking leant back among the cushions, letting her long slender fingers drift through the sparkling water as their boat glided into one of the dreamlike shallows of the beautiful river that adds so much to the charm of Srinagar.

"Oh, no! you're wrong, Butterfly."

Hugh Lescelles leant on his sculls as, with much earnestness, he watched the varying expression of the girl in front of him, with eyes that were of the same keen blue as hers, only perhaps his had a warmer tint, something nearing violet, some little touch of the South.

"It's you who are wrong—it's no colour for sentiment at all," and she laughed provokingly.

"Oh, but 'true blue,' you know," he said, in a tone of remonstrance, "and heavenly blue."

"Ice blue and 'in the Blues,' too," she broke in, in just his same tone of enthusiasm, though the mischievous curl of her lips belied the clever mimicry.

Lescelles gave a slight laugh, but went on undeterred:

"And the blues that are the ambition of all University and sporting men. Why, blue is the colour that brings mental visions of all that is worth striving for; it's symbolic of everything that should be. And when it is the colour of my lady's eyes—" He broke off, finishing the sentence by action with a courtly wave of the hand.

"Nonsense, Jackie," was again the laughing reply; "you've no business to be so sentimental with those eyes of yours. . . . . "Our" blue eyes come from the North—cold, bright, clear, akin to steel, you know, Jackie." How bantering her tone was; and she went on still more lightly, "What is the old saying, Jackie? 'Les yeux bleus vont aux cieux,' perhaps because they have no emotions." The last was a trifle bitter, and Lescelles moved restlessly in his seat. He could not bear his Butterfly to speak like that. They were "Jackie" and "Butterfly" to each other, though she allowed no hint of anything more intimate. His name for her suited so well, he thought—dainty, fairy-like, always chaffing and flitting to lighter subjects of talk did they ever approach a graver tone. He was anxious to bring it to that this afternoon, for she was leaving for England in a few days, and he—

The man broke off his reflections, and said:

"Won't you be serious for once, Butterfly? Am I to understand you are 'ice blue,' and that I may not hope?"

"Absurd, Jackie," came at once the laughing rejoinder. "You've got to make a name yet. Make 'true blue' your motto; it can be the colour of—the favour on your mental helmet. And remember blue eyes can only soften to sounds of honour and glory, in "my" opinion."

Whether she meant to imply encouragement by this sentence the man was not sure. But, determined to accept it as such, his tone strove between cheeriness and pathos and he went on:

"Well, if you would have had me, I should have been tempted to apply for long leave at once and follow you home; but now—this is a profound secret, though, Butterfly—some fellow has 'tipped me a wink'"—a humorous light came into his blue eyes as he said it—"that there may be a row on the Frontier before long, so I shall rejoin my regiment at once. We are Pioneers, you know," he added, with a touch of pride, "and are sure to get a chance if there is anything on."

The boat had glided in at a landing, and engaged in getting out, collecting cushions, rugs, &c., while Lescelles made it fast by its painter to a stake, the girl made no reply. Her pony was awaiting her, and, having mounted and gathered up the reins, she gave him her hand for a moment, saying still laughingly:

"All right, Jackie; when you have covered yourself with honour and glory, you may write and tell me all about it."

"May I really?" The tone was so grateful, the blue eyes filled so touchingly with hope, that Maude Felton was tempted to become traitress to her own assertions; but that wink had been "tipped" him—No; she must not do or say anything to interfere with that.

Her pony, grown restless with long waiting, reared suddenly, and then cantered off with her down the road; she, laughing as ever, singing out "Good-bye" with a wave of the hand.

. . . . . .

"They appeal to one somehow—so artistic, so poetic—eh, Miss Felton?"

And Major Hans poked his anything but artistic fingers into the deep green foliage of some splendid clusters of that old-world flower, love-in-a-mist, standing in a fine crystal jar on the window-sill.

They were both guests in a delightful country house. It was that lazy, charming time between tea and dinner; the other tea-drinkers had wandered off to the conservatories for a stroll, or a short game of billiards before dinner, and Maude was not sorry to be left in the big window-seat with this sun-browned man from the East, who somehow had raised a curious interest in her.

"Oh, I dare say I" was her answer to his remark; "but I'm not at all the person who finds poetry and sentiment in everything."

The Major felt a little disheatened. He had been abroad many years, and returned to find England obsessed by the cult of art, and, anxious not to be left out in the cold, he was trying to acquire the popular condition of mind; for "by Jove" was his plaint to a bosom friend, "one is quite out of it unless one can babble of tones and half-tones, schmes of colour, values, and so on.

Unabashed, however, he returned to the attack. "But the whole effect is so mysterious—so elusive . . . that strange midnight blue, veiled—(the Major felt proud he had the "real" word "there")—in all this . . ."—here inspiration failed him—" . . . in all this—seaweedy stuff," he finished anything but artistically.

"Mysterious—elusive . . ."—and Maude's words came with her light ripple of laughter; "you are going into depths beyond me."

"Oh, no!" urged the Major; "I'm "sure" you must feel what I mean. These ghost-like flowers in that glass jar, just glimmering through their green in this great dark hall, give one quite a queer, creepy feeling . . . Eh? What?"

"No," she laughed again; "I'm not a bit emotional, you know, Major Hans."

"Oh, but you "must" be, with—with—those blue eyes of yours," he stammered; for the eyes in question had not failed in effect on the gallant Major.

"Blue eyes have no emotions."

As she said it Maude's thoughts leapt back to another listener, and a vision rose of a boat on the shallows of a beautiful river.

"Do you know," went on the Major, not noticing how abruptly she had stopped, "your eyes put me so in mind of a fellow I knew. . . . We lost him, poor chap—that last Frontier business. Guess "he" didn't think as you do about blue eyes, for he had such queer ways; loved lying on his back out in the open, gazing at the sky, because he loved its blue, he said. He used to pin a great butterfly—you know those grand blue chaps we get in India—on the top corner of his camp cot; and when he died I found a knot of blue ribbon pinned inside his shirt over his heart. . . One bullet had gone through it too. . ." The Major's kindly face had coloured, and the words came rather slow, but not so slow or laboured as those that fell from the trembling lips of his companion opposite.

"Tell—me—more—about—him," she had said.

The evening light had deepened, and, save that the window in which they sat was ruddy with the rays of the setting sun, the hall was gloomed in shadow. Maude was in a recess, and the Major perhaps too deep in reminiscence to notice her face.

"We were out—a large column—reconnoitring a long, narrow valley in the Afridi country. Lescelles with his company got wind through a spy who crept up and gave him information, of attack from a position where danger was least expected. He knew the whole force would be caught like rats in a trap if he did not act at once; so without asking for orders—and there was a jolly lot of heroism in "that," you know, Miss Felton, for it might have meant a court-martial and worse had he failed—he drew off his men and attacked the spot where the danger was said to lie. He would have earned honour and glory"—(the figure in the recess was quivering)—"had he lived to go back to camp; but he was shot down among the first . . . The whole company nearly were killed." The Major's voice seemed a trifle husky, but strengthened as he added, "But he saved the column. . . . I was among the first to the relief, and when all was over and those black devils had fled to their mountain holes the Doctor and I found Lescelles behind some boulders his men had carried him to, lying as ever with his eyes reflecting the blue sky. As I raised him in my arms to ease his breathing, I just heard the words 'Honour, glory, Butterfly,' and he was gone. Queer words . . ." mused the Major, with his eyes still bent on the jar of flowers.

Maude had risen hurriedly; the Major just caught the words "Dinner—dressing," and she was gone, but not before he had seen veritable love-in-a-mist two glorious blue eyes dimmed, yet brilliant, with gleaming tears.

"By Jove!" he ejaculated; and she said 'blue eyes' have no emotions!"

IS THE FIXATION OF NITROGEN A FAILURE?

So much has been said of the success of methods for bringing about the chemical combination of atmospheric nitrogen in the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, that it is somewhat disappointing to read in "The Electrical Review" (New York) that of all the different plans that have been tried but two are still in operation and that neither of these is firmly established on a commercial basis. Theoretically the processes are simple as the nitrogen and oxygen of the air will combine when passed through an electric arc, but the practical difficulties have been great; Says the writer.

"The chief expense of the process is the cost of the power, and the reaction, under ordinary conditions, is inefficient. Moreover, unless the oxides of nitrogen produced in the arc are immediately removed from it, they will be decomposed. In those processes which promise the best results this effect is overcome, to some degree at least, by drawing the treated air rapidly away from the arc. In the Birkeland and Eyde process, which seems to be the only one of this class still in operation, in addition to keeping the air flowing constantly through the furnace, an alternating-current arc is employed, which, by means of a magnetic field, is blown rapidly across the stream of air, thus acting but a short time on any portion of it. The efficiency of this process is said to be higher than that of the other processes which have been tried, and the system is now in operation in Norway, where unusually cheap power is available. It seems likely that the last factor has contributed largely to the apparent success of this process.

"The other process, which is being tried on a commercial scale in Italy, is also electrical, but the energy is used simply as a heating agent. The process depends on the reaction which takes place when calcium carbide is heated and brought into contact with nitrogen. One atom of carbon is given up, its place being taken by two atoms of nitrogen resulting in the compound known as calcium cyanamid. . . . Again it will be noticed that the question of power is the most important item. . . . Improvements must, therefore, be directed toward reducing the cost of power and rendering the process more efficient.

CENTRAL AFRICA AS A CAREER.

By Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P.

In the "Strand" for April Mr. Winston Churchill speaks highly of the Central African protectorates as a career for youth. He says:—

The African protectorates now administered by the Colonial Office afford rare scope for the abilities of earnest and intelligent youth. A man of twenty-five may easily find himself ruling a large tract of country and a numerous population. The Government is too newly established to have developed the highly centralised and closely knit—perhaps too closely knit—hierarchy and control of the Indian system. It is far too poor to afford a complete Administration. The District Commissioner must judge for himself, and be judged upon his actions. Very often—for tropical diseases make many gaps in the ranks, and men must often return to England to recruit their health—the officer is not a District Commissioner at all, but a junior acting in his stead or in someone's stead, sometimes for a year or more. To him there come day by day the natives of the district with all their troubles, disputes, and intrigues. The growing appreciation of the impartial justice of the tribunal leads them increasingly to carry all sorts of cases to the District Commissioner's Court When they are ill they come and ask for medicine. When they are wounded in their quarrels it is to the white man they go to have their injuries dressed. Disease and accident have to be combated without professional skill. Courts of justice and forms of legality must be maintained without lawyers. Taxes have to be collected by personal influence. Peace has to be kept with only a shadow of force. All these great opportunities of high service, and many others, are often and daily placed within the reach of men in their twenties—on the whole with admirable results. It was most pleasant to hear with what comprehension and sympathy the officers of the East Africa Protectorate speak about their work; and how they regard themselves as the guardians of native interest and native rights against those who only care about exploiting the country and its people. No one can travel even for a little while among the Kikuyu tribes without acquiring a liking for these light-hearted, tractable, if brutish, children, or without feeling that they are capable of being instructed and raised from their present degradation.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful or as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH.

Lord Desborough and His Exploits.

"Fry's Magazine" for April contains a sketch of the man behind the Olympic games. Lord Desborough, president of the British Olympic Association, has been described, says Mr. A. William Myers, as—

A sportsman who, "with the skill of a D'Artagnan unites the strength of a Porthos, the heart of an Anthos, and the body of an Englishman." The writer might perhaps have added "the enthusiasm of Santos Dumont, and the strenuous endeavour of a Roosevelt," which is a promising introduction to an interesting interview.

Lord Desborough succeeded Cecil Rhodes as Master of the University Draghounds at Oxford. He is now living at Taplow Court, surrounded by trophies of his exploits. Lord Desborough has shot something like 500 stags in Scotland alone. After describing the souvenirs of the chase, the writer says:—

Beneath were the foils which "young dare-devil Grenfell" won at Harrow and Oxford, and the weapons which secured him the Epee fencing prize at the military tournament in 1904 and 1906, as well as those he bore with distinction in three international contests—at Paris, London, and Athens. Below again were the school and college photographs, especially noteworthy in this instance, for, among other things, they reminded one that Lord Desborough was president both of the Oxford University Athletic Club and the Oxford University Boat Club a unique honour a member of two Harrow cricket elevens, and afterwards of the Oxford crew which rowed the famous dead-heat with Cambridge in 77.

This great athlete climbed the Matterhorn, Monte Rosa, and the Rothhorn in eight days, he has twice swum across the Niagara below the falls, he is a great pedestrian, and quite recently he walked fifty miles in one day. In Taplow Court there is a case containing one scale from each of a hundred tarpon which he caught in a three weeks' expedition in Florida. On each scale is written the weight of the fish from which it was taken, the biggest having weighed 182lb.

Speaking of the prospect at Shepherd's Bush, Lord Desborough said that the cycle track, outside the running path, would be one of the finest ever constructed. On one side a swimming pond has been constructed, and the centre of the pond has been excavated to a depth of 12ft. 6in. in order to allow for high diving. The total expenses of the Stadium will exceed £55,000. The opening ceremony will begin with a grand procession of two thousand athletes, who are all to be housed in London, and excursions are being arranged for them as far afield as Windsor Castle, Oxford and Cambridge. America and Sweden are each sending over a hundred picked men, and every civilised nation will be represented by leading amateurs in every branch of athletic activity.

Lord Desborough, at the close of his interview, referred to the appeal that had been made for funds to afford proper hospitality to the expected guests. The ideal of the Olympic games, he says, is some thing more than an international athletic rivalry. It is hoped that by these quadrennial gatherings a spirit of friendship may be promoted between countries which otherwise would see little of each other. I hope that Lord Desborough's appeal will meet with a warm response. The athletes should be made to feel that there is no country in the world where they will receive a warmer welcome than in Old England.

THE JAPANESE AS SCIENTIFIC ORIGINATORS.

That the Japanese, besides learning quickly the arts of western civilization, are doing original scientific work of high value, is asserted by a writer in "Engineering." After noting our common impression that while the Japanese are clever imitators, and adapters they have no originality, he assures us that this opinion is founded on superficial knowledge. He says:

"Any one who keeps himself acquainted with the scientific memoirs published in Japan will admit that they will bear a very favourable comparison with those of any other country; and while no Japanese Newton, Derwin, or Kelvin has arisen there are men connected with Japanese universities and colleges of whom any learned institution in the world would have no reason to be ashamed. We have more than once directed attention to papers published in "The Journal of the College of Science", Imperial University of Tokyo, and as the twenty-first volume of that publication is to hand, it is interesting to note that, now it has come of age, it has not only passed through a healthy period of development, but is now in a strong and vigorous manhood, and able to take its place among similar publications in other parts of the world. . . . . .

"The volume before us, however, has several elaborate papers in physical science of great theoretical and practical value. One of them, 'On the Effect of Stress on Magnetization and its Reciprocal Relations to the Change of Elastic Constants by Magnetization,' by Messrs. K. Honda and T. Tereda, lecturers on physics in the Imperial University, is a very good sample of the quality of papers in this department which has appeared in the memoirs for some years past. Its authors display an intimate working knowledge of higher mathematics, and their applications to the problems which arise in their investigations. They have made themselves acquainted with the results of the work of previous investigators in the same department, and they employ the most improved apparatus. They are thus able not only to incorporate these results in their paper, but to extend them as a consequence of their own studies. Mr. Tereda has also a very interesting paper, containing an Acoustical Investigation of the Japanese Bamboo Pipe, Syakuhati, which will be studied with pleasure by those who are interested in Eastern music. We need only mention one other paper on natural science, that on 'Mesozoic Plants from China,' by Mr. H. Matajiro Yokoyama, which, however, is only a very small part of a much more extensive and more practical work which is being carried on.

"We are told that at various times five Japanese geologists have visited China, and having been granted facilities by the Chinese, have made careful examinations into the mineral resources of Kiangsi, Shantung, Chihli, Szechuen, and Yunnan. Moreover, during the Manchurian campaign, five geologists, belonging for the most part to the Imperial Geological Survey of Japan, went to investigate the mineral wealth of Southern Manchuria. The results of these investigations have not yet been put into print; but, no doubt, before long we will hear something about the practical results, when the mineral resources of China are being taken advantage of by Japan for industrial purposes. When we remember that the Engineering Society, the Institutions of Mechanical Engineers and of Naval Architects, as well as other technical societies, all publish very complete transactions, we see, at once, that the Japanese are attending both to the development of science and its application to practical purposes."

THE SANGUINARY ANT.

In these latter days writes Horace Hutchinson in the "Westminster" it is not only the sluggard who finds interest and, we hope, wisdom in consideration of the ways of the ant. The ant has become the fashion. Colonies of the ants, enclosed between two panes of glass, complete with queen, workers, pets, and domestic animals, are for sale, and are sold, in London shops. We know of a certain "lady of fashion," as she might have been termed in the earlier part of the last century, upset (as she could never have been at that more steady-going date) out of her motor, composedly seating herself by the roadside and, after asking how long the repairs would take and being told half an hour, replying, "Oh, then, I will play with my ants." And so, bringing the little glazed hive out of her travelling bag, she sate and "played with her ants"—that is to say, watched them hurrying to and fro beneath the glass—until the motor could proceed and the journey be continued. It is a pleasant story and picture, but I have always felt more than a little sorry for those ants. There seems to be no proof that they entered very thoroughly into the spirit of the game. The story is a little reminiscent of another, of some children coming in from a walk and telling their mother that they had seen a toad going along the road. The mother said that she hoped they had been kind to it. "Oh, yes," said the little boy; "we were very kind to it. It seemed very tired, so we helped it along with our sticks." One never quite knows when kindness of this sort may be misunderstood. And as it may have been with this kindly helped toad, so it may also perhaps have been with these ants that the lady of fashion "played with." They may not have enjoyed the game. In the first place, there is little that an ant dislike more than vibration. A very slight vibration is enough to set one of these ant colonies between the panes of glass into such an agitation that the insects seem to have lost their heads altogether. Therefore, when taken out of the motor—or violently launched from it, on its upset—they cannot have been in the most pleasant mood possible for joining in any game; and, in the second place, if there is one thing that the ants dislike more than vibration it is light. Unfortunately it is impossible to watch the ants unless you let a light in on them. This dislike of light is more marked in the case of ants which have the "mining" habit—that is to say, which live in tunnels of the earth, apparently do not use their eyes at all, and are completely at home in the dark. The light does not so disagreeably affect those species like the "horse-ant," as it is called ("Formica rufa"), the big fellow which builds the great heaps, usually of pine-needles, in the fir-woods. He comes out of his hill foraging in the daylight, and if you put your stick within a foot of his face he will throw himself into the fighting attitude at once, evidently seeing it quite clearly. The ants, however, which are sold in the glass cases (and, indeed, the other kind would not live healthily, if at all, in such confined and simple lives) are of the small yellow "meadow ant" kind, a mining species, and therefore with a great dislike to the light. It is almost impossible to watch them at their domestic work, just because the moment the necessary light is let in on them they cease these occupations and begin to run hither and thither in their discomfort. I have found that something may be done by the use of yellow glass instead of the clear white. The ants have not quite the same objection to the yellow as to the white light, and the yellow or orange-tinted glass allows enough light to pass to give one a clear sight of the creatures below. With most of these glazed hives the shops sell a magnifying glass for the observation of the ants, but it is not—of a good kind, because it is constructed with a tripod, intended to stand on the glass. This is all very well in theory, but in practice it will be found almost impossible to place it on the glass so quietly as not to communicate a vibration to the ants which will make them quit work and show themselves in aimless disturbance.

Now, the horse-ant (why so called I do not know, for it has no close connexion with horses; and if the reason be merely that it is big among ants as the horse is big among all animals, then the reason is a very poor one, and it were better called the elephant-ant), this horse-ant, which is very common, has another species—of much more interesting habits, being a slave-maker—so exceedingly like it that it is only under very considerable magnification that the distinctive character can be seen. When seen, the distinction is so very clear that it cannot be mistaken. It is this: over the upper jaws of many species of ant there lies a shield—I expect this is a very right name for it, because its function is most probably protective, and in the horse-ant it is of the very shape of a shield, with its length end its sharp angle pointing forward—but in the slave-making species ("Formica sanguinea"), instead of coming to an angle the shield has an indentation, like the bit bitten out of the Mad Hatter's saucer, at its most forward end. This is so clearly seen under a microscope of the moderate power which is used for dissecting purposes that it cannot possibly be mistaken. I have not yet found anything in the way of a pocket lens powerful enough to show the difference, but there may be such instruments. Now, the books will tell you that this particular kind of ant, rather interesting as being the only slave-maker in this country, is virtually extinct here, so that it is hardly any use for anyone to look for it. It is, however, very difficult to prove a negative of this sort. Where the difference between two kinds is thus invisible to the naked eye there is at least a strong presumption that the rarer insect may sometimes be overlooked because of being mistaken for the more common. To me, wearily wheeling a bicycle up a hill on a summer's day, it happened to see two ants in what looked like deadly conflict. The larger had all the aspect of the familia horseant; the other was one of the yellow kinds—I have now forgotten which. Seeing them thus, I imagined that this was nothing more than one of those battles in which it is the unamiable way of ants of different species to engage when they meet each other, but just on the off-chance seeing that the ground was of a rather sandy nature, such as the slave-maker, when he did exist in England, was said to frequent, I bagged him in a small paper-bag screwed up out of an envelope. Arriving home, I put him under the dissecting microscope, and there found that what I took to be the thousand-to-one chance had "come off." He had the indented shield quite beyond possibility of mistake. I have him now, and have often looked at him to confirm that first glance. I did not have the opportunity to return last summer to the spot, but when the warm days come once more, and ants wake up from their winter sleep, I shall be there again. I have every confidence of being able to find the nest quite easily, and I am very sure that if other people would try their luck similarly they would often find the slave-maker, or at least would find him far more often than it is supposed that he can be found. If the ant is on his way to or from one of the big pine-needle heaps, it is no good bothering about him—he is a horse-ant. Nor do I suppose that the slave-maker will be found on a heavy soil; but if the soil be at all sandy, and especially if you see an ant of all appearance like the horse-ant having a wrestling bout with one much smaller, bag him, put him under the microscope, and there is just the chance that you may see the indented shield. If you do the case becomes interesting.

SABLES.

A recent telegram, emanating from the St. Petersburg office of the omniscient Reuter, is causing a flutter of consternation in the fashionable drawing-rooms of Mayfair. For the news is no less than this—that the farfamed Russian sable, whose skin is so tremendously fashionable for the adornment of the feminine form divine, is in imminent danger of extermination. The demand, it seems, is overtaking the supply, and the Siberian sable-hunters are driven by their desire for gain to the extreme measure of slaughtering their poor victims in and out of season, sparing not even the females or their young. The prices for sable skins have gone higher than ever before, and will go higher still unless something be done.

And so there is good reason why the wearers of the sable's silvery fur should be moved to—what? Pity for their pockets which are to be called upon to bear this greater strain, or pity for the poor mother sables and motherless little ones? Pity—like charity—is apt to begin at home, but let us hope that a little feeling of compassion may be spared for the poor victims of fashion's stern decrees in far-away Siberia. The slaying of egrets during the breeding season for the "osprey" trade, which for sheer wickedness has always been considered as without a parallel, is hardly worse than this killing of mother sables even while they are suckling their young, for—putting it bluntly—that is what it means. And what an idiotic proceeding—supposing that for a moment we shut our eyes to maudlin sentiment—to slay the goose that lays the golden egg! How foolish to destroy the only means of keeping up a profitable trade, and how stupid also to kill these animals in the spring and summer, when their fur is so short and so shabby that its value is reduced by at least two-thirds. It is only the winter skins of fur-bearing animals that can be made into the best garments.

Oliver Goldsmith, in his "Natural History," had a good word to say for the sable, which, he said, would doubtless have been classed among "things useless and uninteresting had not its skin been coveted by the vain, and considered capable of adding to human magnificence or beauty." In his day, the skin of the sable was the most highly esteemed, as it is still, of all "animals of the weasel kind," as he quaintly catalogues the "mustelidæ," and in a footnote, added at a later date, the price of a sable's skin, as given in "Muller's Account of Commercial History," is stated to be anything from £1 to £10. Further, we learn that the blackest and those which have the finest bloom or gloss are reputed the best, and that these come principally from the environs of Nertchisk and Yakutsk. In the latter district, in the neighbourhood of the river Ud, single furs have been obtained which brought sixty or seventy roubles (£12 to £14) first hand.

Years ago the hunting of the sable in Siberia, according to Buffon, fell to the lot of the condemned criminals, whose miserable existence in the frozen and snow-covered country he describes, and adds that the convicts were obliged to furnish so many skins in the year or receive punishment in default. The Russian Government is also credited with having employed its soldiers, when there was nothing better for them to do, in sable hunting. Each regiment was taxed with a certain number of skins, and that number had to be forthcoming under penalty. The soldiers were only allowed to use a rifle with a single ball for fear of injuring the skin, with the alternative choice of the cross-bow and blunt arrows. But these military hunters, unlike the convicts, were rewarded by being allowed to retain all the skins they could get over and above their allotted number, and it is said that a colonel, during the six or seven years of his stay, would amass as much as 4,000 crowns in this way, while the common soldiers might gain six or seven hundred crowns apiece.

The sable trade has been one of Russia's most useful assets in days gone by, and she will do well to take prompt measures to save so valuable an animal from utter extermination.

THE PLANET MARS.

M. Flammarion Convinced it is Inhabited.

M. Camille Flammarion, the eminent astronomer recently received from the Lowell Observatory, in the United States, a number of spectrograms, giving positive evidence of the presence of watery vapours in the atmosphere of Mars. Having since devoted considerable attention to the spectrograms and a number of photographs of the planet, M. Flammarion has come to the conclusion that a decisive step has been made in the acquisition of certain information concerning Mars. He declares that the photographs admit of no further doubt regarding the existence of aqueous vapour in the Martian atmosphere. They also prove the certainty of the immense canals which traverse the surface of the planet.

M. Flammarion has been studying Mars for forty years, and he finds in the observations of the American astronomer, confirmation of the views which, when he first expressed them, were received with universal scepticism. He considers that whereas the earth, is obliged to receive much of its necessary moisture in the form of rain, the inhabitants of Mars may possibly obtain all the moisture they require in the form of a white frost which falls during the night, and evaporates after the rising of the sun.

M. Flammarion is absolutely convinced of the existence of inhabitants on the planet Mars. He came to this conclusion a long time ago, and in spite of the opposite opinion of several English savants, including Sir Alfred Russell Wallace, he holds to his views.

"Mars," he says, "has evidently neither our climate, our temperature, nor our atmosphere. It is, besides, older than the earth by several million years. I am absolutely ignorant as to what its inhabitants are like, for that does not belong to the scientific knowledge of our time—it belongs to the science of to-morrow."

Asked when it would be possible to communicate with the inhabitants of Mars, the eminent astronomer replied:—

"The idea has been many times discussed, and I have given it a good deal of thought and attention. It is not so absurd as it might appear, and there is a good deal to be said on the point. It will perhaps come some day."

It is reported that the Anatolian Railway is asking the Turkish Government for permission to prolong the Baghdad Railway for four sections from Eregli to Erfan, passing Aleppo, a distance altogether of 800 kilometres. At the same time a kilometric guarantee of £440 is requested, but if the Government prefers the extension to stop at Aleppo, a distance of 491 kilometres, the sum of £540 is insisted upon, owing to the great difficulties of carrying the line through the Parsus Mountains. These sums are in addition to the £180 per kilometre stipulated in the original Convention as promotion expenses are guaranteed out of the surplus ceded revenues amounting to £14,000 annually, and other revenues.

WHAT MEN ARE THINKING.

Ideas from New Books.

THE CRITICS.

Let there be mutual tolerance and recognition throughout the common wealth of Bible students. Let all respect be shown to Biblical scholars of what may be called a liberal-conservative type. Let it become a rule that no member of any section of the more advanced school of critics shall decline to receive help from any suggestion of his more conservative brethern which implies accurate information as to the facts, and does sufficient justice to his point of view.—Prof. Cheyne, in "Bible Problems."

AUTHORITY.

Though the whole principle of authority was virtually overthrown at the beginning of the modern world with the Reformation and the Renaissance, there is now, as there always has been, a tendenc to revive it whenever a new movement of the seculary consciousness seems to threaten the enfeeblement or extinction of traditional religious beliefs. In this way we may explain such ineffectual attempts to defend an obsolete point of view as that of Cardinal Newman, and in our own day of Mr. Balfour in his "Foundations of Belief."—Prof. John Watson, in "The Philosophical Basis of Religion."

HEREDITY

Since the issue of the individual life are in great part determined by what the living creature is, or has to start with, in virtue of its hereditary relation to parents and ancestors, we cannot disregard the facts of heredity in our interpretation of the past our conduct in the present, or our forecasting of the future.—Prof. J. Arthur Thomson, in "Heredity."

THE LIVING SPIRIT.

There is no more important lesson for the theologian than that which his own intense art teaches him, that the sign of the prophet Jonah to which our Lord appealed was not "three days and three nights in the heart of the earth," but the ever-present testimony of the spirit, which has spoken to men in every age through their own conscience, through saints and preachers, through "Moses and the prophets." If men will not listen to that, neither will they be persuaded through one rose from the dead.—Prof. Kirsopp Lake, on "The Resurrection."

NIRVANA.

Nirvana is not annihilation, it is not death. It is the opposite of all these things. It is the realisation of self, in a greater, grander self than ever we have dreamed of; it weaves a fuller, more glorious life than this world gives us now. That is what Nirvana means to those who understand it rightly.—H. Fielding Hall, in "The Inward Light."

A SCHOOL OF CHARACTER.

Once adopt the hypothesis that the world is a school of character, and everything falls into its place in the scheme. Man has pleasure enough, knowledge enough, and achievement enough here to suggest what possibilities hereafter may await him: while the pain and doubt, and frustration that hinder his present progress may be fashioning his character for future use.—Dr. Illingworth, in "Christian Character."

EASY COMFORT.

More discouraging still is the spirit of easy comfort in which too many religious peole live, and the standard of material success too largely accepted in all the churches. The individualism which should have been won for individual responsibility has too often been used for individual selfishness.—Prof. Oman, in the "Problem of Faith and Freedom."

UNCONSCIOUS CHRISTIANITY.

There is around us much unconscious Christianity. There are strong men whom God has girded though they have not known Him, and quiet men who do not seem to be following Christ and yet unquestionably are casting out devils. These are men who will best appreciate Stevenson's faith; its unconventionality, its freedom from dogmatic expression, and its inseparable weaving of it into the warp and woof of his life's various activities.—Dr. John Kelman, in "The Religion of R. L. Stevenson."

THE SOUL'S GROWTH.

Not in success and noise and triumph does the soul grow; when the body rejoices, when the mind is prodigal of seed, the spirit sits within in a darkened chamber, like a folded chrysalis in a faint dream. But when triumphs have no savour, when the check grows pale, and the eye darkens, then the dark chrysalis opens, and the rainbow wings begin to spread and grow, uncrumpling to the sops of paradise.—A. C. Benson, in "The Altar Fire."

EVERYMAN.

We cannot confine this Divine grace to ecclesiastical channels, but believe that every soul may place itself under the bountiful hand of God, and through self surrender receive the grace and truth which are needed for its guidance, and that every man who seeks in prayer for the gift of the Holy Spirit may pass on some Divine blessing to his brethren. —Dr. James Drummond, in "Christian Doctrine."

THEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The mere fact of a man transporting himself from one degree of longitude to another has had more than once the most critical and far-reaching influence. Pusey, early in his career spent some time in Germany, and caught there the critical spirit to such a degree as to lead some of the old school of Anglican divines to cry out against his rationalising tendencies. One wonders what would have been the later history of Anglicanism had our young theologian remained some years longer in Rhineland, instead of coming back as he did to Oxford. The question is similar to that asked by Stanley as to what would have been the course of Church thinking had Newman known German!—J. Brierley, in "Our City of God."

NATURE AND GOD.

Physical nature is apparently altogether indifferent to moral distinctions. It can be explained indeed as the handiwork of the good God, and as representing a stage in His self revealing an educational purpose, if once we have got from somewhere beyond Nature the disclosure of His person and character. But, if we are left to draw conclusions from Nature, we shall arrive at no clear conception of Divine righteousness.—Bishop Gore, in "The New Theology."

CLERGY DISCIPLINE.

Every Clergy Discipline Bill rests on the assumption that Parliament has an absolute right to regulate the doctrine and the ceremonial of the Church of England. The indignation which this claim justly arouses often prompts an equally exaggerated denial that Parliament has any right to legislate on Ecclesiastical matters even while the Church is established. Parliament has a right to interfere in the affairs of the church of England which it does not possess in the case of Roman Catholics or Non-confirmity.—D. C. Lathbury, in "Gladstone as Leader of the Church."

Mr. Herbert Wright, Editor of the "India Rubber Journal," writes of "Rubber Fever" in its issue of the 6th April:—"It is impossible to get away from it once you have dipped deeply. Within half-an-hour of leaving Holborn Viaduct for Dover my train companion, bound for Ceylon, discussed the subject of rubber planting; on the steamer an early acquaintance, hailing from Johore, after going into detailed accounts of the systems of tapping rubber trees, innocently advised me to read my own book. I kept under cover until he brought me a copy of my own misery, when I considered the time opportune to offer an explanation."

BY THE WAY.

TEN THOUSAND BARRISTERS.

The "Law List" for this year contains the names of over 10,000 barristers. This total will astonish rather unpleasantly those of us who did not think it was as bad as that. How many of the 10,000 are in practice we cannot say. It would be interesting to know. The number who would be glad of practice if they could get it is, doubtless, much larger, though we do not suppose it reaches nearly 10,000. We should say that the total of barristers who are keeping themselves by practice at the Bar, and that alone, would be more easily estimated in hundreds than in thousands. A comparatively small portion of the Bar is overworked. A very large portion is under-worked. The largest portion may be presumed not to work at all. Men get themselves called for many reasons other than the desire to earn a livelihood. They are going in for some occupation in which the status of barrister will be useful to them, or they imagine, rightly or wrongly, that to be a barrister will render them more conspicuous as a member of society. If it were possible, we should like to see an analysis of the 10,000. We are afraid it is not possible. The motives of barristers must remain a mystery to the public. We must be content with the glimpses we catch of them from time to time in Court and Society.

ELECTRIFIED CABBAGES.

Life gets more simple, for the wise man, every day. To get that electric stimulus which is the foundation of all energy and pleasure, he has only to go out to his cauliflower patch or his potato garden and eat those vegetables raw. Market-places in future should have a special restaurant for the consumption of raw onions and turnips on the premises. For patient investigation has discovered that every vegetable and fruit in its natural state is an electric battery, with negative electricity in the stem and core and pips, and positive in the more succulent portions. Cooking confounds this storage of electricity. The Newtown Pippin, which in its natural state is a fountain of life, becomes, when stewed, an ineffective mash. Spanish chestnuts lose half or all their virtues when roasted or boiled—the man who desires to get electricity into his system must eat them raw. So far so good, but the thought arises whether the frantic indigestion that such a diet would entail is worth the additional electrification of the system, Of course, if it is Nature's own intent, the wise man, who is determined to lead the simple life, will sorrowfully obey. Most people will prefer complex cookery and do without electricity.

THE ROMANCE OF SILVER-MINING.

The romantic discovery of a silver-mine, while sinking a well for irrigation purposes, on land belonging to "Mrs. Langtry" (Lady de Bathe) in Nevada, recalls some even more romantic stories of mining luck. It was when capital and hope were alike exhausted that a last desperate stroke of the pick revealed the fabulous riches of the Big Bonanza silver-mine, in 1873—a treasure-house which has since yielded ore valued at £30,000,000. The Flores mine of San Luis Potosi was struck by a poor priest, who bought an abandoned claim for an "old song," and took £600,000 worth of silver out of it; and the accidental discovery of silver in the ashes of his camp-fire made a millionaire of a negro fiddler. Peter Terreros, a muleteer, discovered by accident the Real del Monte deposits in Hidalgo, and at the end of twelve years had won £3,000,000 and a Spanish title of nobility; and, to give but one more example, two brothers, named Bolados, who earned a miserable livelihood by carrying fuel, found in a crevice opened by an earthquake an enormous block of silver, worth a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

ANOTHER LETTER TO LORD T.

"Punch" recently had a clever drawing by E. T. Reed, depicting a scene in the office of Lord Tweedmouth. A massenger has just come with an indescribable smile, saying, "Another letter just arrived, sir—Berlin postmark, marked 'Priva'." At which Lord T. has dived under his desk—his coat tail and legs only being visible in the picture. He is represented as exclaiming, "No? Horrible!! Anything but *that*!!"

THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR QUI HAI.

Wake! for the vile mosquito with its bite
Hath put all hopes of further sleep to flight:
And hark! the *chaukidar's* ungentle tread
And raucous voice disturb the peaceful night.

At least two hours before it's time to rise
I hear a voice that in the garden cries,
"What ho! ye thieves, the *chaukidar's* awake.
Think not to take Mir Alum by surprise!"

I sometimes think that never glows so red,
The angry face as when a man's in bed,
And, vainly wooing sleep, is fain to hear
These sounds nocturnal buzzing through his head.

And that preposterous fraud, whom all unseen,
But not unheard, the *chaukidar* I mean—
Ah, let me kick him gently, and perchance
Haste his departure from this earthly scene!

Warned of his master's murderous desires,
The cautions soul to solicitude retires;
And once again the late blaspheming *sahib*
Within the curtain's useless folds perspires.

For now the sand fly and mosquito keep
The haunts where I'm supposed to slumber deep;
And Nabbi Bux, my bearer, that great ass
Shout as I may I cannot break his sleep!

Come bring the tea, my *chota hazri* bring!
This sudden toast upon the dust heap fling!
And as for this concoction—who'd have dreamt
A cup of tea could be so vile a thing!

This morn the knife was clean, you dare to say?
Yes, but whence comes this grease of yesterday?
And this same smell of onions past their prime
Is strong enough to take one's breath away.

Would you in comfort your existence spend?
Be very careful, my black-visaged friend!
A stick perchance is kept in store for you,
And much on your behaviour may depend.

You bugle call that sounds for me again,
How oft I groan to hear its rousing strain,
How oft I long for just five minutes more
To dress in comfort and I long in vain!

And when to my parade ground I shall pass
To watch my men foot-slogging o'er the grass;
Prepare a gin sling for your Lord's return,
And then stand by to fill the brimming glass!

A. T. In the C. M. G.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CLASSICAL DRESSES.

No efforts have been spared to make the dresses in Mame Sarah Bernhardt's new play, "La Courtisane de Coriuthe," as studiously classical as they well can be. Half the women who study dress nowadays make careful examination of the drawings and statues of a period which seems almost as far away and hazy as fairyland, and nothing from a Tanagra marble to a fresco belonging to the days of the Pharaohs is to remote a subject for exhaustive research in the cause of fashion. Naturally enough, to make the play in question thoroughly realistic, the dresses have been very carefully reproduced from those introduced on the gases and friezes of the period, and reproductions of these decorations actually appear in the different scenes. There is, besides, no denying the fact that the gowns of the Corinthian ladies in question harmonise exceedingly well with the draper models now being turned out in the ateliers of the rue de la Paix; and whereas some few years ago we should have looked upon classical attire as solely to be adopted for fancy dress or theatrical representations, those, women who have been privileged to see Sarah Bernhardt in her present role are perfectly cognisant of the fact that the toilettes bear a strong resemblance to some of the most up-to-date robes of to-day. Different couturiers have different ideas concerning the modifications or the reverse to be made with reference to the dresses in question. Some of them are extraordinarily tight and compressed, no frilly underskirts being possible beneath the thin printed materials swathed tightly round the form, and hampering the arms to such an extent that we seem to demand nowadays a whole set of new gesture. Like all "crazes," the classical gown is being undoubtedly subjected to exaggerations, so that we stand at present a more than slight danger of forgetting the exquisite freedom of poise and grace of movement which was one of the most notable points of the dress in question. Far better than these tightly swathed gowns are the corselet tunics, equally classical in form, but looser and easier to wear. If the figure be young and not too full, the pinafore top, hanging loose from a guimpe of lace or net, is perhaps more becoming than any other style while the curve of the hollowed out bib follows the line of the face, and creates a harmony which is more than charming and effective.

EN-TOUT-CAS WITH GEM-STUDDED RUSH HANDLES.

The story of novelties in straw is a very long way from being exhausted. Fresh and curious develo pments are introduced every day, and if they are not always particularly attractive at least they act the part of a sherry and bitters to restore the jaded palate of La Mode. Perhaps in no direction are more efforts being made to bring a touch of sensational novelty into the scheme than in the case of the handles of the new en-tout-cas. These are covered with a close network of rush-straw, almost suggestive of the wicker leg of a garden seat slightly tanned by the sun, and are studded at intervals with large cabuchon stones such as mock catseyes or turquoises, while each point of the wires is tipped with a turquoise or catseye to match, which is large enough to suggest a miniature marble. In addition to these new basket handles there are others decorated with gaily-hued parrots—carried out in carved wood and coloured in the bright grass green and azure of the blue Amazon, to the pink and grey of the African parrot—perched reflectively on the top of thick cabbage stalk handles. Among other new designs there are, besides, rows of tiny speckled owls, roosting side by side on an ebony crook, while the latest idea of all is a small green frog with immensely long legs and webbed feet of gargantuan proportions which cling to a rough brown handle shaped and painted in imitation of the stump of a willow.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

The Alipore-Behala Line.

Satisfactory progress has been made in Tramway extension work in Calcutta within the past year and a half, as many as eight new sections having been opened, or practically completed, since December, 1906. Considerable additions were made to the existing system in South Calcutta and in Nonapukar during the past year, three new lines being opened between March and December. These were the Lower Circular Road extension from Nonapukur Power Station to the Dharamtola turning connecting Wellesley Street with Sealdah and the lines from Alipore Lane to Kidderpore Bridge and Kalighat respectively.

Work in connection with two other new lines has been going on for some months past—namely, the Alipore-Behala and Howrah extensions, both of which have been practically completed. The Behala extension, which runs from the village of that name to Alipore Lane, a distance of about two miles, will be open to traffic in a week and a trial car will run probably on Tuesday. This line traverses the greater part of Diamond Harbour Road, commencing from the junction of that road with Alipore Lane, right in front of the Maharaja of Burdwan's residence, running past the Majherat railway station and terminating beyond the Behala post office. The Galiff Street extension links the Chitpur end Sham Bazar sections, and was opened to traffic about a fortnight ago. The line stretches from the end of Upper Chitpur Road, past the Chitpur Canal, makes a detour and join Belgatchia Road, ahead of the sub-station.

Tracks have already been laid with interspaces, here and there along the principal street in Howrah, and the system, when completed, will cover a distance of five miles. The power station has not been constructed, and there are several odd corners and crossings of the main roads where the lines have yet to be laid. The difficulty in acquiring the necessary land in different places has been the main cause of the delay hitherto. Land has to be purchased by Government through the Corporation for the widening of roads and for completing the track at different points. The road work in connection with the extensions cannot be complete until the interspaces are acquired and the track laid throughout the roads along which the trams will run. The land has already been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, but there has been considerable delay by the authorities concerned in making it over to the Tramway Company.

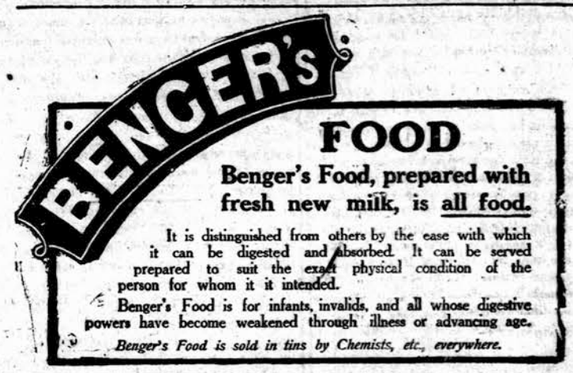
The Howrah system consists of several subsections and some of these are now completed. The tracks along Golabari, Horogunj, Dobson and Howrah Roads have been laid for some months, and it is probable that one section will open this month. The extensions cover a considerable length of the Grand Trunk Road, much of which is still not ready.

Two lines, the Barnagore line and the connection to the Sealdah car shed, are under negotiation with the authorities.

The "Japan Herald" contains reports of the terrible snowstorms that buried the northern islands deep in drifted white. The storms began on the 11th March, and continued for a week. The railway lines were hidden below thirty feet of snow; the farmers, fishermen and miners suffered terribly, their frail houses being buried and collapsing under the weight of the snow. The numbers of those who died in the storms had not been accurately computed. Several Regiments were sent out to clear the railway lines and assist the people in the villages.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants through out the World.

SORENESS AFTER SHAVING
That painful irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.
POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE,
and should be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, sores, outbreaks in the skin, piles, &c. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bedroom, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/5, and 4/6. Ask your chemist to-day for a bottle.
HAVE YOU READ THE FREE FIRST AID BOOK?
A special and valuable First Aid Book has been prepared by us, and we will send it free of charge to all who write for it, sending name and address. A postcard will do. All applications for this interesting free book to
Pond's Extract Co.
(Dept. 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR


BENGER'S
FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains an Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve-exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, spots, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and efficient means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on secondary depression, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from True Nevill Johnson Vetarzo Electuaries Co., 6, Great Queen Street, Chancery Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 2s 9d each Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of SCOTT-CLARK'S Nerve Food and Blood Medicine.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING,] [4TH MAY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay..... 8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 14 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

There is no change in quotations to-day, but the tone of the market has been steadier. All Banks are sellers at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand but buyers are scarce. Probably 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. can be done from the 15th May and some small lines have been settled at that rate. Credits are very scarce, but Banks are unwilling to buy under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	177 1/4

Government Paper :—

The Market has been unsettled to-day and very much influenced by the varying reports arriving from the Frontier. At opening the quotations were 95 11-16 for cash and 95 13-16 for settlement but the dealers have been consistent sellers and during the day rates have fallen to 95 5-16 and 95 13-16 for ready and forward respectively. Only a small business has been reported. Calcutta market opened to-day at 96 for ready and forward but private advices give their closing rates as 95 13-16.

Cash	Rs. 95 5
1st Settlement	„ 95 7

Bullion :—

The price of bar silver in London closed 1/16 up on Saturday at 24 3/8 ready and 24 7/16 for delivery forward in two months : the New York rate being up 1/8 at 52 7/8. Locally the market has been slightly irregular, at opening ready bars were quoted at 63 7/8 ex duty, advanced to 64 but finally closing quiet at 63 15/16. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	13	0
Ditto 2nd do ...	63	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received yesterday as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908...	3,180,000 bales	10,420,000 bales
1907...	3,930,000 „	12,650,000 „
1906...	3,070,000 „	9,980,000 „

In consequence of the more favourable advices from the American markets our market opened steadier with prices higher all round. The advance has however checked business and there has been little demand for forward delivery from any source. After receipt of the Liverpool opener the market was very firm and sellers have withdrawn. Closing rates are about as under, but are more or less nominal.

For ready cotton there was a fair enquiry by shippers, though holders were rather stiff. Mills were also in the market, and on the whole the turnover showed a decided improvement, and rates were well maintained.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	208	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	201	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	197	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	195 7	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	190 1	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	185	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	192	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	179 80	„
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	198	„
Good Westerns — ...	200	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	230	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Strong.	
Estimated Sales	10,000	bales
Total Imports	4,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.J.	J.J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·02	5·00	4·95	4·88	4·79
+19	+19	+17	+17	+17
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
4·70	4·67	4·66	4·65	
+15	+15	+15	+15	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	3 8 0	B. T.
May	„	3 13 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :—

Only a small business is doing, and prices are practically unchanged. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 2 0	B. T.
May „ „ ...	„	9 7 0	B. T.
„ „ Delhi ...	„	9 9 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	„	10 4 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The Market continues quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Gold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	54 8 0	
Muggy	„	54 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	„	56 8 0	
„ Secunderabad ...	„	55 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

... Rs. 10 10 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 9 0 to Rs. 5 10 0

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 8 0

Tone—Easier.

Wheat :—

White-Delhi, May ... Rs. 3 5 6 B. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,392 1/2
India	63 1/2
Alliance Bank of Simla... ...	260
Mills :—	
David	342 1/2
Manookji Petit	3,025
Presses—	
New Mofussil	625
Miscellaneous :—	
Central India Mining	375
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,035
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	35 1/2
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	557 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	10,039	bales.
Wheat	3,271	cwts.
Linseed	11,247	„
Rapeseed	11,430	„
Gingellyseed	1,864	„
Poppyseed	7,429	„
Groundnuts	379	„
Castorseed	5,446	„
Rice	5,322	„
Myrabollams	11,283	„
Cottonseed	17,805	„
Mowraseed	1,764	„
Gram	973	„
Joowar	1,581	„
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 2nd May, 1908, as compared with the statement of 25th April, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	April. 25. Rs.	May 2. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	41,07,613	47,27,176
Public Deposits at Branches ...	89,19,875	91,65,867
Other Deposits ...	7,76,58,732	7,58,39,640
Post Bills ...	13,683	13,763
Sundries ...	24,78,693	25,88,354
Rs...	11,28,73,576	11,20,34,800
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,32,62,240	1,19,24,417
Other authorised Securities.	17,72,001	16,60,147
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,83,28,304	2,91,86,935
Loans do. do.	2,31,28,849	2,17,41,982
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,28,37,208	2,25,84,758
Dead Stock ...	3,33,396	3,33,396
Stamps ...	4,749	4,691
Bullion ...	5,39,017	5,01,611
Balances with other Banks.	5,87,699	5,85,292
Sundries ...	3,56,297	4,25,017
Cash ...	2,16,73,816	2,30,86,554
	11,28,73,576	11,20,34,800

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 28th Apr, 1908, as compared with the statement of 21st Apr. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 21. Rs. a. p.	Apr. 28. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up ...	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ...	1,57,50,000 0 0	1,57,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,88,06,310 10 1	1,91,53,235 15 9
Other Deposits, &c...	15,70,58,099 5 4	180,094,696 2 2
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	4,80,318 13 7	8,27,899 13 8
Sundrie ...	27,01,931 5 9	27,26,014 11 0
Rs...	21,67,66,530 2 9	218655,084 11 7
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities...	2,47,32,162 0 0	2,46,38,484 0 0
Other authorised Investments	32,41,925 8 0	32,40,473 9 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	4,89,03,328 8 11	4,70,99,480 3 7
Accounts of Credit on do..	4,26,24,448 7 0	4,31,44,954 15 3
Bills discounted &c ...	3,31,37,808 4 11	3,47,99,986 11 1
Balances with other Banks.	21,39,967 2 2	22,06,863 8 5
Bullions ...	...	...
Dead Stock ...	17,56,922 1 0	17,71,818 6 1
Stamps ...	16,671 15 2	17,005 2 2
Sundries ...	2,32,991 5 0	1,81,693 8 11
	15,67,96,105 4 2	157,089,699 7 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	5,99,70,424 14 7	6,15,65,385 4 2
Do. at Branches ...		
Rs...	21,67,66,530 2 9	21865,084 11 7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	24,17,271	Decrease
Do. at Branches ...	7,74,196	Increase
Other Deposits ...	30,36,597	Do.
Post Bills ...	4,70,919	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	95,070	Decrease
Loans ...	18,63,348	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	9,20,506	Increase
Mercantile Bills ...	16,52,078	Do.
Cash at Head Office...	18,07,353	Decrease
Do. at Branches...	34,09,314	Increase

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 2ND MAY 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-9...	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 2nd May 1908. By Council Bills ...	£1,15,747
By Gold ...	nil.
Balance to be remitted from 3rd May 1908 to 31st March 1909 ...	£18,384,253

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Interrupted.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 4th May 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in transmission. Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	0	0
Teheran ...	4	12	30 p. m.	2	36
Suez	4	12	25 p. m.	0	32

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Landline system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted (23-4-08).

During interruption Cable Cadiz Teneriffe telegrams for Brazil Argentine Paraguay and Uruguay directed by that route will be forwarded via Brest Dakar without alteration of charges (23-4-08).

Cable Alexandria Larnaca interrupted (30-4-08).

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,360
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25 £12-10	£1-15s.	£17½ xd £75½ old issue new issue xd. 75
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India	500	500	85	1,790
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,040
Coronation Milla.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	40	372
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	325
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,390
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bullonghs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	155
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	710
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd.700
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	xd. 1,45
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,050
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	2875
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	10 00	1,000	10	950
Rehmat	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	970
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,275
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	180
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145
Sun	250	250	25	1650
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	1,355
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,240
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	555

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	95
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhnpatty	250	250	40	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	272
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	625
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	20	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	770
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 157
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	153¾
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	xd 975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	267½ 267½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 375
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	10
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life Assurance	100	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	35
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 30 30	... ...	dis. 9 dis. 5
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company.	25	75	yr. 1½	38
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	615

THE TWO SERVICES.

MR. REGINALD MCKENNA has been promoted from the office of President of the Board of Education to that of First Lord of the Admiralty, and although the "Daily Mail" states that Mr. McKenna's promotion has aroused a storm of hostile criticism, this appears to be the only paper which has discovered the circumstance. The "Daily Mail" calls him a "little Navy man," but upon what authority is not clear, unless it be that of the "Daily Express," which uses a somewhat similar term, and charges him with having put forward the last paring of the Navy Estimates this year. The "Times" notes that he has a Treasury reputation for financial ability, and warns him that though it may find legitimate scope in overhauling Admiralty finance, it must be clearly understood that he is to steer clear of cutting down the Fleet or anything that is necessary for its complete efficiency. The "Daily Telegraph" follows a somewhat similar line, and trusts that he does not contemplate taking any preconceived notions of retrenchment with him to the office where he will be responsible for the maintenance of the British Navy. The "Morning Post" welcomes the appointment, and promises the new first Lord its sympathy and good will; while the "Daily Chronicle" points out that a strong and vigorous man in the House of Commons was much wanted as the representative of the Navy, and says that Mr. McKenna, who is young, ambitious, and tenacious, has now been given a rare opportunity of making for himself a great personal reputation in his new office. The new First Lord, who is in his forty-fifth year, and sits for North-Monmouthshire, won a contested election there against Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Campbell by a majority of 4,575 in 1906. He was at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and, as we have already said, rowed bow in the light blue eight. He has the reputation of being a resolute and fearless fighting man, qualities which will certainly not stand in his way in acquiring the esteem and the regard of the naval officers with whom he will now come into contact as his colleagues.

AT THE WAR OFFICE.

The reconstitution of the Cabinet has fortunately left Mr. Haldane undisturbed. One of the strongest members of the Government, he would doubtless have been able to do good work in some other appointment, but his right place is at the War Office. So long as the present Government remains in Office the Army desires no change. It has learned to regard Mr. Haldane with confidence, and he is personally liked. It is generally known that he has approved as little as have some others certain of the things he has had to do. As a member of a Government which was supposed to have received a "mandate" to cut down the Army, he was in a difficult position, and has been driven in directions which personally he would have liked to avoid. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to make himself master of questions at issue, and has certainly not spared himself. Perhaps with a new chief he may now be able to act more in the spirit of his own wishes. He has constantly sought advice, and has never attempted to force his personal ideas in opposition to military opinion. The reductions he has made have been dictated by the policy of the Government in which he has served. Outside the Cabinet, the Ministerial changes have removed Lord Portsmouth from the position of Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War. He has not been a brilliant success, and Lord Lucas is his successor. The new Under-Secretary has been greatly occupied in the preparatory work of the Territorial Army, and as unpaid assistant Private Secretary to Mr. Laldane has been deputed to confer with representatives of County Associations on matters of policy and detail. He is most keenly interested in War Office work, and as Mr. Auberon Herbert—he succeeded to the barony of Lucas on the death of Lord Cowper in 1905—he acted as "Times" correspondent with Sir Redvers Buller in Natal, and was wounded. Mr. F. D. Acland, from whom much is expected, succeeds Mr. Buchanan as Financial Secretary. A soldier joins the Government as Parliamentary Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office, in the person of Colonel Seely, who was captain of a troop of Imperial Yeomanry in South Africa, and won the D.S.O. He crossed the floor of the House to join his present party, and unfortunately has not been found among those who have resisted Army reduction.

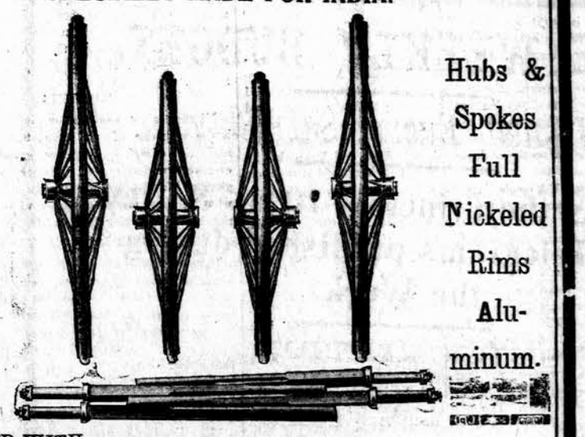
OF MANY BOOKS.

It is to be feared that the reading of books and paper work are being carried further than is good for the Army, and that officers in consequence are not paying so much attention to reading the human document as they should. Everything depends on knowing human nature when it comes to leading men, and this especially applies to the mounted branches, in which not one but two living natures have to be thought of—those of the horse and his rider. To get the full value out of horse and man a most intimate knowledge is required, and this can only be acquired by an officer who is always present with his regiment. A correspondent remaks in regard to this matter that some recent selection of officers to command, who were hardly ever present with their regiments, have much shaken the belief among the rising generation as to the necessity of studying their men or remaining with their regiments. Therefore it is, he says, that this important part of soldiering is sacrificed to writing essays on the care of men and horses in barracks and camp. But men and horses will never flourish on a diet of pens, ink, and paper. There is too much running after some new thing, and so the attention of the junior ranks in the cavalry is distracted to inventing some new bit or saddle, or anything else so long as it is different from what has formerly been in use. Whether this be true or not, the belief seems to prevail in some quarters that paper pays better than practical work.

SHORTER TIME AT SANDHURST.

The decision of the War Office to reduce the period passed by gentlemen cadets at Sandhurst is very naturally the subject of much remark. Henceforth, and until further announcement, the course will be of two terms only, though it is presumed that when the new block of buildings, which will accommodate some 300 additional cadets, has been completed, probably in 1910, the course will revert to what may be described as a normal period. We understand that 232 gentlemen cadets will complete their course in July, being 126 of the third division and 106 of the second division, and that the cadet who entered in February last will pass out in December. The work at Sandhurst is more strenuous than it was, and Colonel Capper and his able staff have spared nothing to promote the interest and progress of the cadets under their charge. But, with a closely arranged curriculum of study, and a course of physical training, drill, rough-riding, and jumping, as well as route marching and a period in camp, the opportunities are restricted by the shorter period now available for work. For a long period the Sandhurst course of instruction was eighteen months, divided into three terms, but it was subsequently lengthened to two years divided into four terms. More recently it was reduced to the three-term arrangement, and still more recently to two terms only. There must inevitably be decreased efficiency corresponding to the reduction in the period of study and training. Military opinion is almost unanimously in favour of a longer period, and we believe there are few commanding officers who would not like subalterns to join their units after passing through a more extended course at Sandhurst. The Royal Military College does not finish the work of training, which is continued regimentally, but it should have better opportunities of laying the foundation.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Established since 1833. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson
WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HIGH GRADE STEEL WHEELS
FOR
VICTORIAS AND DOG CARTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.
Light Strong Handsome Durable
Hubs & Spokes Full Nickeled Rims Aluminum.

FITTED WITH
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH PATTERN RUBBER TYRE
AND EACH SET COMPLETE WITH
AXLES, FULL COLLINGE TYPE OR BALL BEARING.
Ask your nearest dealer to show you these or write to the
SOLE IMPORT AGENTS :
NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT Coy., BOMBAY.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

A crown of glory—is a beautiful head of hair. An Australian lady now in London writes under date Jan. 28, 1907:

"Ayer's Hair Vigor has done my hair a world of good. Thanks to it, my hair is now thick, glossy, and soft, and when plaited is 55 inches long. Ayer's Hair Vigor ought to be used by every woman who takes pride in her appearance."
You also may have such a crown of glory if you will follow the example of this lady and use
Ayer's Hair Vigor
It will remove all dandruff and make your hair rich and abundant.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Not made of detailers. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES
THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB
USE
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S KESHRANJAN,
THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.
KESHRANJAN FOR THE HAIR
KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
KESHRANJAN is unequalled.
KESHRANJAN is imitated.
KESHRANJAN is original.
KESHRANJAN is first.
KESHRANJAN is foremost.
RE. 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.
OUR KARNAROGANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is endowed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 3; Packing and postage As. 6.
OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, uterine Tumour. It is a safe remedy for habitual miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching Puerperal fever if regularly taken after delivery. Price per Phial Re. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 5.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder.
M. C. S. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S., (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road CALCUTTA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &c

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly or despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

"The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly..	7½	6	10¾	8½
Monthly ..	2½	2	3½	2¾

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions' etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OFFICE FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,

13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

DOULTON'S

GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means;—thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, when it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. Q. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETHAM'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

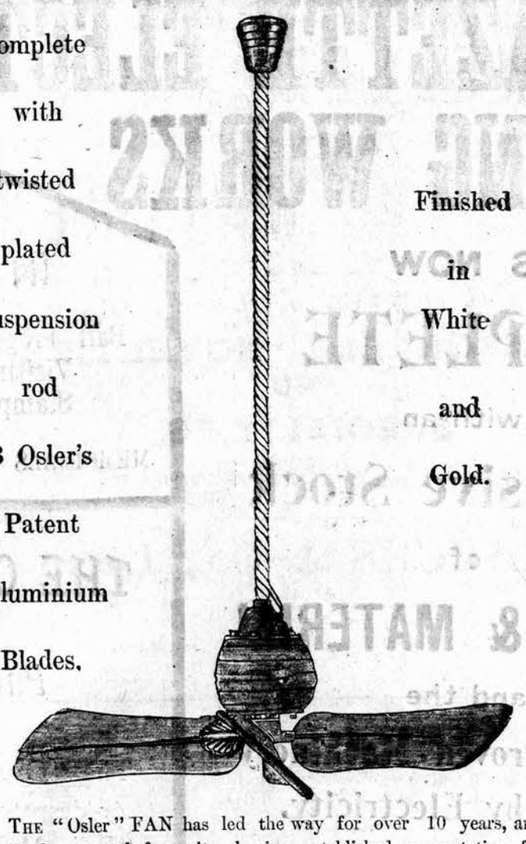
LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, # OSLER, LTD., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

THE "OSLER" FAN.



Complete with twisted plated Suspension rod 3 Osler's Patent Aluminium Blades. Finished in White and Gold.

THE "Osler" FAN has led the way for over 10 years, and is still the general favourite, having established a reputation for Durability, Efficiency, Silent Running, Low Current Consumption, as well as for handsome appearance.

Before buying **Cheaper 1st Cost Fans** from elsewhere, give us a call and see the "Osler" FAN.

The "Osler" FAN will prove itself the cheapest in the end.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT AND FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE # 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, **250** Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT # Larola Reg.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used. M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Disease with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES. REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES REDUCED PRICES

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements			Rs. 85	Rs. 62
Do.	do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	126
Do.	do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do.	do	Clock do.	165	1:2
Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	185	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do	Clock do.	375	300
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do	Clock do.	435	388

The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch			Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do.	do.	Clock (strikers)	„ 95	„ 76
Do.	do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	„ 65	„ 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	„ 75	„ 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

		Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stout hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece		Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do. do.	Clock	„ 75	„ 60

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. **10.**
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. **15.**

Guaranteed for three Years.

BARLING'S REGISTERED EB WB TRADE MARK. PIPES.

MANUFACTURED IN LONDON FROM THE FINEST QUALITY BRIAR ROOT.

RENOWNED FOR THEIR BEAUTIFUL FINISH AND COOL SMOKING.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

SEE THAT EACH PIPE IS STAMPED BARLING'S MAKE.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, indigestion, and dyspepsia, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for study, or business, giddiness, distorted vision, noises in the head, lowness of spirits, and other symptoms, the result of unrestrained ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly invaluable, for its mental powers especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of that wretched, so miserable feeling. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Healthful and inconspicuous. Price 2s. 6d.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Blood-spots, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 6d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Caution.—To prevent disappointment, see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Numerous and Eminent Testimonials should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the many causes of Premature and Impotency, depression of spirits, and concomitant melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mrs. Bowen, Grand Pavilion, 27 Basil Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay; Byculla, Poona.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate
OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

Rowland's Kalydor

A most Soothing & Refreshing Preparation for the Skin, and makes the

FACE AND NECK

beautifully Soft and White. It effectually disperses Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Cures Irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spots, &c., renders the

SKIN SOFT & SMOOTH

and produces a Beautiful, Pure and Delicate Complexion.

Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED
BY USING

Rowland's MACASSAR OIL.

It prevents baldness, eradicates scurf, is the best dressing for Ladies' hair and for Children it is invaluable. Also in a Golden Colour for fair hair.

Sizes 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.

Sold by Stores, Chemists, & A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments, Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

A. REGINALD & CO.,

40, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Benchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.